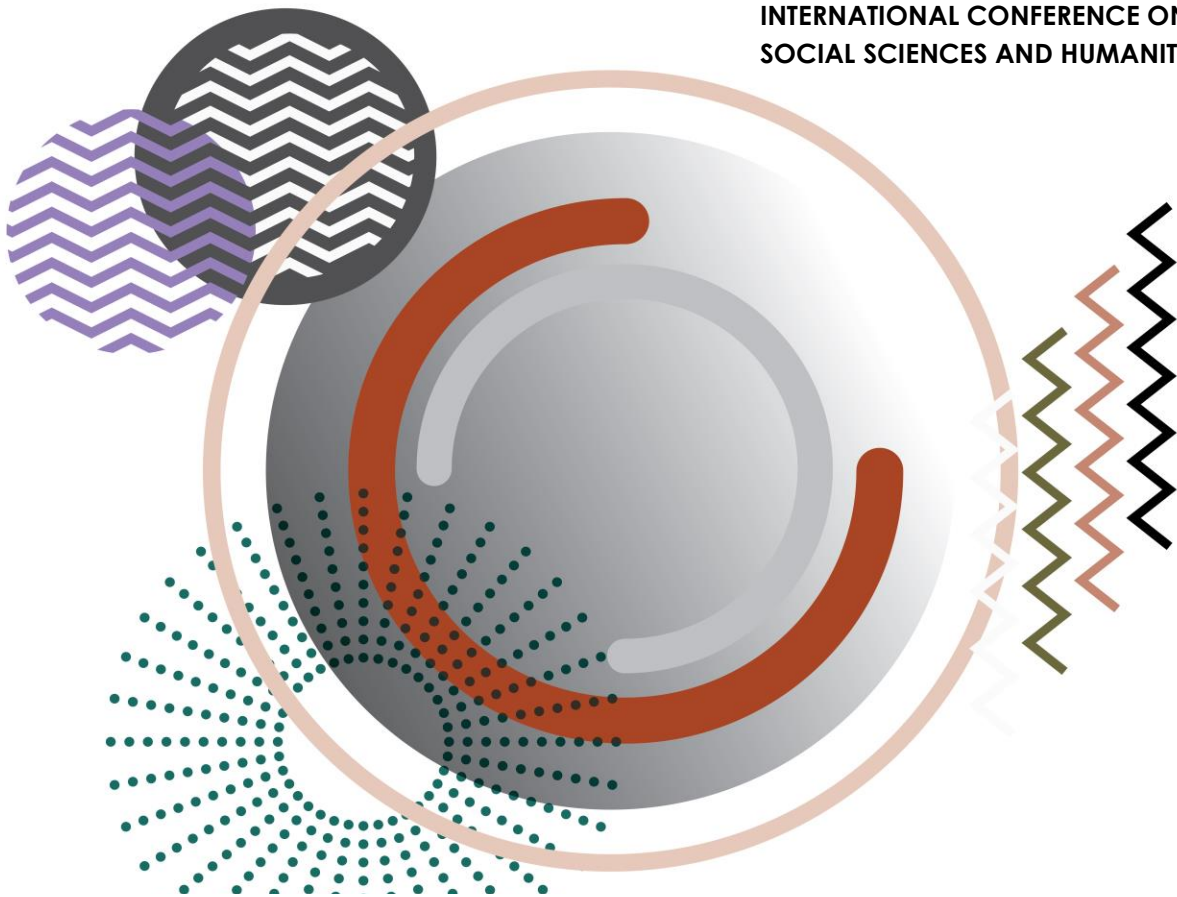


ICSSH2021

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**CHALLENGES OF THE
CHANGING WORLD
-BUILDING A SAFER FUTURE**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Challenges of the Changing World - Building a Safer Future

*10-12 June 2021
E-conference, North Macedonia*

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FOREWORD

Dear participants, on behalf of the Organizing Committee and me personally, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 4th International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities (ICSSH2021), organized by International Balkan University, Skopje, and the University of Houston-Clear Lake.

In line with the social distancing norms due to the Covid-19 pandemics, it is the first time in the history of this conference to be conducted using a digital platform.

The conference intends to serve as a gathering point for a great array of academics and professionals to present their scientific achievements in the field of humanities and social sciences and all interrelated disciplines. This event can also serve as a place where we can meet old friends and make new ones.

The theme of this years' conference is Challenges of the changing world – Building a safer future. During these two days, many researchers and scholars will share their beliefs, knowledge, and experience of the challenges the globe is facing and discuss the approaches and strategies for a better tomorrow.

Let me walk you through the conference, introducing you first to the organizing and scientific committees: The academic staff of International Balkan University and the University of Houston-Clear Lake are members of the Organizational Committee, while the Scientific committee of the conference comprises scholars of over 10 countries.

We are proud to have participants from 5 continents, from over 20 countries, so the epithet “international” fits well with the name of our conference that complies with the image of the International Balkan University in our society of a multinational, multireligious and multicultural environment.

The audience will have the opportunity to select the presentations which they will attend, out of 160 contributions of more than 250 authors. The presentations are organized in different sessions covering the main topics of the conference, but not limited to **Economics, Business, Management, Political Sciences, International Relations, and Sociology, Legal Studies, Education, Philology, Psychology, Digital transformation and Communications, Arts and History.**

Within these two days, we will have the opportunity to listen to the presentations of five outstanding keynote speakers in the area of diplomacy, history, sociology, economy, and psychology.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Rector of IBU and the management of the University of Houston-Clear Lake for their support throughout the process of preparation for the Conference. I would like to thank the keynote speakers and all presenters, session chairs, as well as, the members of the organizational and scientific committees, for accepting our invitation to be part of this event. Big appreciation to Prof. Cengiz Sisman and all members of the University of Houston-Clear Lake for their involvement in all stages of the conference. Special thanks to the colleagues, members of the academic and administrative staff of IBU for their unselfish work and contribution and for being supportive during all these months. With your support and input, the conference will continue its success story for a long time.

Wishing you to see you at the next one, the 5th International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities, here in Skopje.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Dr. Aleksandra Porjazoska Kujundziski

President of the Organizing Committee

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES (IBU-ICSSH21)

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CONFERENCE TOPICS

We make a concerted effort to provide participants with opportunities to interact and seek new directions in the broad area of topics, but are not limited to:

Economics, Business, Management, Political Sciences, International Relations and Sociology, Legal Studies, Education, Philology, Psychology, Digital transformation and Communications, Arts, History and Sport Sciences.

Economics, Business, Management

- Challenges of the Changing Management, Economics and Business
- Change Management, Customer Relationship Management, Knowledge Management, Managing Conflicts, Managing the Organizational Structure of the Organizations
- Economic growth vs. stabilization-challenges of the changing world
- The Challenges of the Financial markets and institution in the changing world
- Public Investment Policies and Effectiveness
- New trends in Entrepreneurship and Innovations
- Sustainable economic growth
- Financial Inclusion
- Digital Finance
- Economic Participation by Women
- Human Capital Development
- The new role of Marketing in the changing World
- Creative Online Marketing
- Innovative Market Access

Political Sciences, International Relations and Sociology

- Changes of Marriage and Family in Globalized World
- Clientelism and Transformation of Party System
- Comparison between Parents and State Role in Education Process
- Decrement of Welfare State and Transformation of Middle Class
- Democracy and Democratization
- Democracy vs. Theocracy

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- Differences between Religion and Spiritualists
- Electronic Voting and Electoral Behaviour
- Environmental Issues
- European Union and Its Internal Challenges via Enlargement
- Feminism and Violence against Women
- Governmental Systems and Practices
- Human Rights and International Law
- International Affairs and World Politics
- International Organizations and Their Role towards Complex Interdependency
- Leadership in Post Covid-19 Recovery
- Limits of Free Speech in Civil Society
- Local Governments and Their Role in Time of Pandemics
- Mass Media and Communication
- Middle East, Caucasus and the Balkans
- Migrants and Refugees
- Nations and Nationalism
- Neo-liberalism and Identity Politics
- Neo-liberalism and Welfare
- Political Economy
- Political Movements
- Political Parties and Interest Groups
- Politics and Ethics
- Populism
- Position of Women in Contemporary Family
- Postmodernity and Lifestyle Politics
- Public Administration and Public Policies
- Regional Conflicts in context of Globalization
- Regional Studies
- Relations between Art and Hyperreality: Does Art Imitate Life or Does Life Imitate Art?
- Relations between Classical and New Social Movements
- Relations between Media Content and Collective Attitude and Behaviours
- Relations between Religions and Nations
- Relations between Rise of Social Inequalities and Populism
- Role of Addictions in Post-modern Society

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- Role of Ethical Values in Educational Process
- Role of Global Warming Movement in Contemporary Politics
- Role of Local Self-Government in Gentrification of Slums
- Role of Religion and Religious Leaders in Democratic Societies
- Role of Tradition in Cultural Identity
- Role of Urban Policy in Enhancement of Energetic Efficiency
- Security Studies
- Social Consequences of Divorce in Contemporary Society
- Social Status of Teachers and Quality of Education
- Social Treatment of Elderly
- Sovereignty - The New Role of the State (Challenges of democracy), (Post-democracy)
- The Changing World Order - Emerging Multipolarity and Its Consequences
- The Ethics of Artificial Intelligence
- The Future of Globalization- Progressive Universalism or Digital Colonialism
- The Social Effects and Political Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on International Relations

Legal Studies

- Democracy, forms of democratic participation in government and governance
- Strengthening the rule of law and accountability of institutions
- Forms of protection of freedoms and rights - experiences and perspectives
- Protection of workers' rights and work from home
- Raising inequality during global pandemic
- Exercising rights in socially vulnerable cases in the midst of a Corona virus pandemic
- The impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Legislation in Force
- Legal Issues in Higher Education
- The Challenges of the Justice System in the Midst of the Pandemic
- Efficiency of the court administrative service during a pandemic with work from home

Education, Philology

- Educational Foundations
- Curriculum and Pedagogy
- Educational technologies
- Education practice: trends and issues
- Evaluation and Quality in Education

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- Online learning
- Impact of Covid-19 on Education
- Future skills education
- School counselling and Guidance
- Linguistics
- English Literature
- Turkish Literature
- Language teaching methodology
- Second language acquisition
- Technology-Enhanced language classroom
- Flipped classroom
- Learner Autonomy
- Motivation in language education
- Language Assessment

Psychology

- Psychology through life Span – Nature of Development
- Social Psychology - challenges in time of pandemic
- Psychotherapy on line – challenges and possibilities
- Clinical Psychology
- Research in Psychology
- Risks/ Consequences of COVID 19 outbreak on mental health
- Challenges and Professional Perspectives for mental health workers in time of pandemic
- Psychological impact of on line studying/working on mental health.
- Psychosomatic field perspective
- Education in psychotherapy during a pandemic
- Quality of life and mental health

Digital transformation and Communications

- Digital transformation and the media
- Strategic Communications in the 21st Century: Public Relations
- Strategic Communications in the 21st Century: Advertising
- Social and Political Impacts of Promotional Culture
- Crisis management communication - Media and the Balkan migrant crisis

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES (IBU-ICSSH21)

- Journalism and the New Media: Media in the 21st Century
- Workshop on Big Data and the Social Media
- Big Data - Critiques and Alternative
- The Impact of AI and Algorithms on communication today
- Communicating with Machines: the Rising Power of Digital Interlocutors in communication
- The Politics and Economics of the New Media Industries
- Digital transformation in Media and Democracy
- The Rise of Disinformation in the Age of the Digital Media

Arts and History

- Aesthetics and Semantics
- Artworks, Performances, and Installations
- Communication Design
- Configuration Design
- Cultural heritage
- Digital Art
- Digital Design
- Edutainment
- Engineering Design
- Environmental Graphic Design
- Experiential Graphic Design
- Fashion Design
- Game Design
- Graphic Design
- History of Art
- History of Graphic Design
- Human Issues/Impacts
- Human-Computer Interaction Studies and Applications
- Imaginary and Creative Concepts and Applications
- Industrial Design
- Information Architecture
- Information Visualization in Art and Design Issues
- Instructional Design
- Interaction Design

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- Interior Design
- Net Art
- Process Design
- Product Design
- Service Design
- Teaching art and Design
- Virtual Architecture and Heritage
- Visual Languages

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Prof. Dr. Milan Jazbec, Ambassador
Nova University, Slovenia

The Importance of Diplomacy and Social Sciences



Ahmet Barbak, Ph.D.
*Department of Political Science and Public Administration, İzmir
Katip Çelebi University, Izmir, Turkey*

Sustainable Development Agenda and Prospects of a Safer World



Christopher P. Ward, Ph.D.
*Professor of Philosophy, College of Human Sciences and Humanities
University of Houston, USA*

The struggle of sleep during the pandemic: interactions of stress, anxiety, and sleep

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Cengiz Sisman, Ph.D.

*Professor of History, College of Human Sciences and Humanities
University of Houston, USA*

Some Reflections on the Future of Social Sciences and
Humanities



Keith Parsons, Ph.D.

*Professor of Philosophy, College of Human Sciences and Humanities
University of Houston, USA*

Challenges for Building a Democratic Society: The Collapse of Truth,
Civility, and Community in Divided Times

Keynote Speech

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIPLOMACY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Prof. Dr. Milan Jazbec

Nova University, Slovenia

ABSTRACT

Diplomacy as a management of relations between states, in various forms, approaches and types, has millennia long tradition. Developed through four main phases (early, classical, modern and postmodern), it has always been in a function of a concrete social and historical situation as well as dependent on it. In the early 21st century this is marked by globalization that defines and influences the nature of the current international community and diplomacy as its tool, agent and driving force.

Diplomacy as it appears nowadays is a highly complex social term and phenomenon. However, its appearance within the context of social sciences started with the approach of history (Thucydides), continued with political sciences (Machiavelli) and followed by international law (Hugo Grotius). Nicolson and Satow launched a century ago a focused research of diplomacy that led through theories of international relations, law and political sciences to a forming of diplomatic studies (Berridge) only a few decades ago. Being also researched by sociology of diplomacy (Jazbec), diplomacy demonstrates its vitality, continuity and interdisciplinary substance.

Social sciences remain to be the main research frame for contemplating, implementing and use of diplomacy in understanding and managing relations and topics that influence the survival of humanity.

Keywords: *Diplomacy; social sciences; history; political sciences; international law; globalization; sociology of diplomacy.*

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Milan Jazbec is Professor of Diplomacy at Nova University, Slovenia, poet and writer, employed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia. He was Ambassador to North Macedonia (2016–2020) and to Turkey (2010–2015), accredited also to Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria. He was State Secretary at the Slovene Ministry of Defense (2000–2004). He has an advanced experience from diplomacy, journalism, business and politics. He published over 60 books and more than 130 articles on diplomacy and related issues, in 14 languages.

He is the editor of the international scientific journal European Perspectives and Senior Fellow at DiploFoundation. In 2004 he received the Grand Golden Decoration of Honour with Star for the Merit of the Republic of Austria. In 2019 he received the Racin Award of Honour in Veles, and was in Sarajevo proclaimed the best Ambassador in South East Europe.

He was visiting professor at Universities Bilkent, METU and Ankara (Turkey) as well as at the South East European University and the International Balkan University (North Macedonia).

Keynote Speech

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA AND PROSPECTS OF A SAFER WORLD

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Barbak

Department of Political Science and Public Administration, İzmir Katip Çelebi University, İzmir, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development thinking has touched many lives around the World since the 1990s providing opportunities for a safer and more prosperous future. The reference object of both development and security became human. Linking security and development, sustainable development pointed to the root causes of insecurity, from poverty and inequalities to climate change, environmental degradation, and socio-political exclusion. As the adverse effects of globalization have become increasingly visible, particularly the armed conflicts, organized crime and illicit cross-border flows, and terrorism, global sustainable development policy has embraced a more ambitious agenda. In this context, the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda set two specific goals relevant to building a safer world. The Goal No. 11 focused on making human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable while Goal No. 16 emphasized peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice, and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. The Agenda prioritized reaching out to the most vulnerable groups, mainly to the poor, women, children, and youth, adopting the motto "Leaving No One Behind". Creating decent living conditions, including affordable housing, sustainable infrastructure, participatory urban planning, protection from disasters, have come to the forefront. It is now widely acknowledged that prospects of a safer world depend on international cooperation, policy coherence, and evidence-based policy making, mobilizing local resources, and building resilient cities. Understanding local needs and cooperation with local authorities have emerged as essential modes of human-centric security, which is sine non qua to create an environment conducive to investment. It is also inextricably linked to empowering people, eliminating fear of crime, encouraging dialogue, and building

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accountable and effective institutions. Finally, it should be noted that people's trust in and legitimacy of institutions as well as a culture of peace lie at the very heart of stability and safety.

BIOGRAPHY

Ahmet Barbak was born in İzmir, Turkey in 1978. He holds a PhD in Public Administration from Ankara University, Turkey; an MBA from Gazi University, Turkey; and a Bachelor's degree in Systems Engineering from the Turkish Military Academy. Prior to joining academia, he served as a Director of Finance and Budgeting in the Turkish Armed Forces, including International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. Dr. Barbak has taught at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of İzmir Katip Çelebi University since 2015. He continued postdoctoral studies at Balsillie School of International Relations, Wilfrid Laurier University in Ontario/Canada. He received Associate Professor Degree from Turkey's Inter-University Board in 2020. Lately, Dr. Barbak has worked for United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a Key Expert responsible for Capacity Building in strengthening of civilian and democratic oversight of internal security sector in Turkey.

Keynote Speech

THE STRUGGLE OF SLEEP DURING THE PANDEMIC: INTERACTIONS OF STRESS, ANXIETY, AND SLEEP

Christopher P. Ward, Ph.D.

Professor of Philosophy, College of Human Sciences and Humanities, University of Houston, USA

ABSTRACT

The public health response to the COVID-19 virus has resulted in major changes to daily life. Many people are experiencing disruptions of sleep during this period. These disruptions are largely the result of increased anxiety and stress along with changes to regular schedules. Additionally, disruptions of sleep can cause further problems with anxiety and stress which can create a downward spiral. The research from our laboratory has demonstrated in rodents and human participants that sleep is vital for proper stress response and cognitive function. From tickling rats to giving a spontaneous speech, we can use a variety of research methods to show the role sleep plays in the normal functioning of our nervous system. This evidence should highlight the importance of getting proper sleep even when sleep is a struggle.

BIOGRAPHY

Chris Ward is a professor of psychology and neuroscience. He earned his doctorate in experimental psychology from the University of Southern Mississippi and was a post-doctoral fellow at Harvard Medical School.

Prior to joining the faculty at UHCL, Dr. Ward held faculty appointments at Stonehill College, Harvard Medical School, and the University of Florida. He is currently an adjunct assistant professor at Baylor College of Medicine.

Dr. Ward's main research interest is sleep and sleep disorders. Specifically, he studies the neural mechanisms of sleepiness and their effects on learning and memory. His research has been funded by the National Institutes of Health, foundations, and private corporations.

Keynote Speech

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE FUTURE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Cengiz Sisman, Ph.D.

Professor of History, College of Human Sciences and Humanities, University of Houston, USA

ABSTRACT

The subject matters of humanities and social sciences are timeless, and yet, as academic disciplines they have been in a deep crisis in last few decades. They are as we know it are going through a radical transformation because of the disrupting challenges brought about by modern technologies and other administrative, political, social and economic decision makings. One of the pressing issues, especially in higher education institutions, is to make these disciplines relevant and attractive to our students and teachers as well as to our administrators and fund raisers, as they all tend to be allured by STEM sciences for practical reasons. Less resources are allocated in these fields, and in turn, less talented people are attracted to these field, -a fact which cause to impoverishment of these fields in the long run. In order to exit from this vicious circle, we tirelessly, and yet apologetically, defend our ever-dwindling disciplines by making pragmatic and functionalist points such as “humanities and social science graduates can still be employed in professional, scientific, technical, and financial industries than STEM,” “a good number of world leaders, big company CEOs, and company owners are of humanities and social science origin” and the like. Although these points have some merits, we need to go beyond this instrumentalized explanations for the necessity of social science and humanities, and make a case for them as being the fundamental forms of thinking to balance the human existence. In simplest form, they are the study of the human condition and common humanity, and respond to our most fundamental questions about life, who we are what we do and how we will be doing. If we liken the STEM sciences to a leg, the other leg is social sciences and humanities. In order to walk to our freedom and happiness, as humans, we are in a need of two legs. Therefore, social

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sciences and humanities should be unapologetically integrated to school curriculums so that the new generations would have a chance to think critically about their future.

BIOGRAPHY

Cengiz Sisman, Ph.D., majored in psychology at Bogazici University in Istanbul and earned his Master of Arts in Islamic and Jewish studies at Temple University. He earned another M.A. in history and Middle Eastern studies at Harvard University, where he also completed his dissertation, entitled "A Jewish Messiah in the Ottoman Court: Sabbatai Sevi and the Emergence of a Judeo-Islamic Community," (1666-1720).

During his graduate studies, Dr. Sisman spent a year at Hebrew University as a special student. After receiving his doctorate, he went to Turkey to teach at Bogazici, Koc, and Bilkent Universities. He later returned to the United States, where he taught at Brandeis University as a visiting assistant professor and then at Furman University as an assistant professor.

Since the fall of 2015, Dr. Sisman has been serving as a professor of history at University of Houston-Clear Lake. His book, "The Burden of Silence: Sabbatai Sevi and the Evolution of the Ottoman-Turkish Donmes," was published by Oxford University Press in September 2015. Since its publication, it has received a great deal of attention and has been translated into Turkish. It has been positively reviewed more than 20 times in English, Hebrew and Turkish academic venues such as the *Times Literary Supplement*. His interview with Ottoman History Podcast on his book was listened to more than 12,000 times and selected as the best podcast in 2017.

Currently, Dr. Sisman is working on his new book project, tentatively entitled "No One Came Near Me': British and American Missionary Activities among the Ottoman/Oriental Jews." His work is connected by his deep interest in the history of religions, religious conversion, irreligion, messianism, mysticism, crypto identities, and religion and modernity. Currently he is teaching undergraduate and graduate courses on world history, Islamic empires, Jews and Christians of the Islamic Lands, and the modern Middle East.

Keynote Speech

CHALLENGES FOR BUILDING A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY: THE COLLAPSE OF TRUTH, CIVILITY, AND COMMUNITY IN DIVIDED TIMES

Keith Parsons, Ph.D.

Professor of Philosophy, College of Human Sciences and Humanities, University of Houston, USA

ABSTRACT

Democracy is fragile. Its only real safeguard is the willingness of citizens to uphold certain values and to demand that their governments do so. Among the values necessary for democracy are truthfulness, civility, and community. Truthfulness is more than personal honesty. It is not only a commitment to tell the truth, but also not to tolerate lies wherever they are told. All tyrannies are erected on a foundation of lies, and democracy is possible only when truth is more important than partisanship or factionalism. Democracy also rests upon civility, the willingness to engage with opponents rationally and without rancor. When contempt becomes the default attitude towards opponents, and the other side is viewed as a mortal threat that must be stamped out, then the give-and-take of democracy is impossible, and only strife can result. Finally, democracy is impossible without community, a genuine inclusiveness that encompasses all members of society. The forces opposing community such as racism, sexism, xenophobia, religious prejudice, homophobia, and all other irrational biases and hatreds undermine democracy by empowering demagogues whose aim is to harm perceived enemies rather than to pursue mutual benefits.

BIOGRAPHY

Keith Parsons is a professor of philosophy and has published in the fields of philosophy of science, history of science, philosophy of religion, and logic and critical thinking.

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His publications include, "God and the Burden of Proof," (Prometheus Books, 1989), "Drawing out Leviathan," (Indiana University Press, 2001), "The Great Dinosaur Controversy," (ABC-Clio Press, 2003), and "It Started with Copernicus," (Prometheus Books, 2014). Dr. Parsons' most recent publication, "Bombing the Marshall Islands," an exploration of the effect of nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands from 1946 to 1958, was published in 2017 by Cambridge University Press.

He has a doctorate in philosophy from Queen's University, Canada, and a doctorate in history and philosophy of science from the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Parsons has won awards both for teaching and for research and has been an invited speaker, presenter, or debater at a number of national and international conferences and colloquia. He also is an active blogger for Huffington Post and The Secular Outpost.

Arts

HOW TO DIMINISH THE URBAN CONGESTION IN SKOPJE USING NEW URBAN REGULATIONS?

Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Andovski¹

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ABSTRACT

The current urban congestion in the Macedonian capital represents a result of constant urban politics that depicts the constant insatiable investors calming for as much as they can get square meters in any part of the empty parts of the town occupying the “empty” public spaces with more and more dwelling buildings and skyscrapers. What is particularly curious is that in order to achieve that politics you will need specific urban rules that will enable that urban congestion. So, unfortunately, Macedonian local authorities are adapted the BCR (building coverage ratio) and K (coefficient of coverage including all the floors of the building) to the needs of the investors and not in favor of human and common public space. So, for example according to the current urban and planning regulations, maximum BCR is 70% form the lot dedicated for the dwelling buildings. That means only 30% of the building parcel could be unbuilt space. The question that is imposing now is: How can we use such a small empty space in order to create a high quality open public space? Also, how can we reduce the air pollution in the Skopje, one of the most polluted sites in the World if we continue to implement this devastating urban politics? In this paper we will try to establish an initiative through one urban project that will try to detect the real surface of one specific block in Skopje, reducing the urban parameters BCR and K to some sustainable values. These new parameters will enable to have much more free space dedicated for green area and public space that will significantly increase the value of overall urban context. In our project first we will take a current urban block and we will analyze the current urban parameters. Second, we will keep the same sizes of the existing buildings and we will calculate the new surface of the block according to the new values of BCR and K for each parcel. The final goal of this paper is to make a comparison between the existing congested block and the new properly designed block regarding their sizes, their urban parameters, and regarding their open public spaces.

Keywords: *sustainable values; urbanism, planning regulations.*

Topic: *Arts*

“SUSTAINABLE INTERIOR DESIGN AND MODERN COLOR THEORIES IN ARCHITECTURAL INTERIOR DESIGN”

Assoc. Professor PhD. Viktorija Mangaroska¹

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¹International Balkan University, Faculty of Engineering / Architecture

ABSTRACT

Architectural interior design of contemporary buildings is one of the most interesting part of architectural design. Designing of contemporary building focuses on specific analysis of the building form, layout, functionality, landscape design, environmental performance and sustainability. Architects have a responsibility to the future generations to enrich and design the contemporary residential buildings, to understand the significance of a place and respond to it. Contemporary residential buildings should create a response to their cultural, social, historical, political, economic and physical environments.

Scientific research is showing that there is a meaning of the color in interior design, as an effect that color has in people and users in architecture that can be manifested with physiologically and emotional in architectural interior space. Colors need to be combined and mixed in order to create results that will create a harmony in interior design. In this research, analyzed will be palette standard theory, analogue color scheme, one color scheme, scheme with additional colors, Mansel Color Theory, metamerism, as well as analysis of the color for buildings with different functions. Specific attention in this research will be given to analysis of sustainable green interior design, that often uses the concept of combining natural environment with the interior design organization. The expected outcome results in this scientific paper is to identify the contemporary design approaches in interior architectural design with specific emphasis of sustainable interior design and modern color theories that contribute to the aesthetics and architectural concept of the buildings and create application at the international education processes.

Keywords: *interior design, architecture, color theories, sustainable design*

Topic: *Arts*

Business

RESHAPING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT: THE CHALLENGES OF DIGITALIZATION IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Digitalization is radically reshaping the business environment and the nature of work, extending boundaries of production, distribution, and consumption. According to MGI International 's estimations digitalization could contribute between 0.5 and 1.1% to annual GDP per capita growth in the period up to 2065, primarily depending on the speed of adoption of new technologies and ICT. E-commerce, using various digital tools and platforms has also changed the terms and extended the boundaries of trade, lowering the transaction costs and reducing information asymmetries supported by rating systems. However, the digitalization set new criteria and job requirements, demanding new skills in order to carry out new tasks, thus affecting the labour market in terms of changing quality of labour demanded.

This paper aims to analyse the impact of digitalization on economic growth, productivity, and trade competitiveness, while analysing the risks in increasing unemployment and changing structure of the labour market demand.

Keywords: *Global Digital Readiness Index, economic growth, productivity, employment.*

Topic: *Business*

INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP: PROCESS AND APPLICATION IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

The concept of innovative entrepreneurship is generally explained together with concepts such as risk taking, being creative and innovating. The importance of innovative entrepreneurship is about determining social needs, making appropriate investments to meet these needs and increasing employment, income, life and quality as a result. Innovative entrepreneurship is a phenomenon whose importance is rapidly increasing in regional, local, urban and rural development as well as in the development of the country. One of the most important benefits of innovative entrepreneurship is that it allows the individual to reveal his / her innovative potential and implement what they want to do. High-level needs such as independent work and self-realization encourage the person to be an innovative entrepreneur and take risks. The rapid changes in Turkey, observed between regions and provinces in recent years have increased the interest in the innovative entrepreneurship factor as well as macro policies. Small and Medium Industry Development Administration (KOSGEB) offers incentives that significantly support small businesses to be established. Support is increasing qualitatively and quantitatively in specific areas such as women entrepreneurs, young entrepreneurs and disabled entrepreneurs. KOSGEB provides long-term interest-free entrepreneur loans, some of which are grants, to entrepreneur candidates who attend the "entrepreneurship" courses and receive certificates. In this study, a successful innovative entrepreneurship process will be tried to explain by giving good examples from Turkish entrepreneurs.

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, innovation, SME, KOSGEB*

Topic: *Business*

INFLUENCED INFLUENCERS: THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING AND ONLINE PEER PRESSURE ON FAMILY PURCHASING DECISION

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ABSTRACT

Tween influence on family consumer choices and purchasing decisions has been growing constantly over the years and their role as initiators, influencers and decision makers is becoming more prominent. Research shows that social media content and online peer pressure lead to increased brand awareness and shape tween preferences, attitudes and behaviors, ultimately affecting the entire family purchasing decision-making process. Moreover, social media and virtual peer communities act as consumer socialization agents and platforms where tweens gain valuable information regarding trends, brands and consumption and advance their knowledge of the marketplace. Therefore, these young consumers form their preferences under the influence of the social environment and use various tactics to persuade their parents, influence the family purchasing decision-making and achieve the desired outcome. This research paper investigates the influence of peers and social media on tween cognitive, affective and behavioral components and measures the indirect effect of social media marketing and online peer pressure on family purchasing decision. Moreover, it identifies the product categories in relation to which the family purchasing decision is under the greatest indirect influence of social media and tween peers. The research strategy includes probability (multistage cluster) sampling and both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis. Quantitative data comprises survey answers obtained from 659 respondents, while qualitative data derives from 5 focus group with a total number of 46 participants. The effect and the level of influence were measured on a 9-point scale and quantitative data was processed and analyzed in SPSS 20. Regression analysis was adopted to estimate the effect of social media and peer pressure on family purchasing decision. Finally, having regard to the obtained findings, the study provides instructions and recommendations for effective tween brand strategies and creative online marketing to the young consumers.

Keywords: *social media; peer pressure; tween influencers; family purchasing decision; online marketing*

Topic: *Business*

Communications

A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE METAPHORICAL CONSTRUAL OF THE WESTERN BALKANS

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ABSTRACT

Over the last fifty years the process of European Integration has deeply shaped an imagined awareness of belonging to a European community. It seems that political discourse in Europe divides the continent into Europe and non-Europe, associating the latter with the territory of the Western Balkans. The most frequently used linguistic tool to reinforce this image of two separate entities is metaphor.

This paper aims at presenting a detailed analysis of metaphors used with reference to the Western Balkans, by European political leaders, following the critical discourse analysis approach. It will focus on how the meaning of some common metaphors changes from when used in normal political argumentations to addressing Western Balkan issues.

Drawing on Charteris-Black approach of metaphor identification and metaphor analysis, the paper concludes that the process of EU integration of the WB is construed based on the cognitive frames: EUROPE IS A BUILDING, EUROPE IS A FAMILY, EU INTEGRATION IS A JOURNEY, EU ACCESSION IS A JOURNEY and EUROPE IS THE FUTURE.

Keywords: *European Integration; political discourse; Western Balkans; metaphor; critical discourse analysis.*

Topic: *Communications*

TURKISH COMMUNITY RADIOS IN WESTERN THRACE: ÇINAR FM AND RADYO KULÜP

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ABSTRACT

In the 1970s, state monopolies in the field of broadcasting were demolished in European countries. As a result, in the 1990s, the first private radios broadcasting in Turkish were established by the Turks living in Xanthi and Komotini in the Western Thrace region of Greece and having a rooted written press tradition. Today, in the Western Thrace Region of Greece, four Turkish radios are broadcast by Music-licensed City FM, Joy FM and news-licensed Cinar FM and Radyo Kulüp, which is an internet radio. Community radios first appeared in the USA in 1948. In the following years, community radios also called "public radio" or "free radio" appeared in countries such as Canada, Australia, Italy, France, England and Belgium. Community radios should be non-profit, independent from mainstream media, participatory and democratic. With these features, community radios different from mainstream radio broadcasting. Among the fifty radios established by Turks living in Europe and the Balkans, there are only three community radios. Two of these radios are in Greece. Çınar FM and Radyo Kulüp. The other is Radyo T, a community radio founded by Turks living in the Romanian city of Constanta. Çınar FM, a community radio that started broadcasting in 2010, is the first and only news radio of Western Thrace Turks. There are two main features that distinguish Çınar FM from other private Turkish radios broadcasting in the region. The first is Çınar FM, an "association radio". Second, Çınar FM is Western Thrace's first news-licensed radio broadcasting in Turkish. Internet technology has opened up new possibilities for communities that have difficulty getting their voices heard. Radio Club, the last Turkish radio in Greece, continues its broadcasts over the internet. Radyo Kulüp started broadcasting from Xanthi in October 2018. It is established and operated by the Xanthi Turkish Union, the first non-governmental organization of the Western Thrace Turkish Minority. Çınar FM and Radyo Kulüp, which we chose as the subject of research, are two community radios broadcasting in the Western Thrace region of Greece, where the Turkish-Muslim community lives. It has a cross-border character, as it can listen over the internet on both radios. This is a unique issue that has not been studied before. In this study, a descriptive analysis will be made about Turkish community radios broadcasting in Greece. In addition, the economic and political difficulties faced by Turkish community radios, their legal status and the functions of these radios will also be mentioned. In-depth interviews with the managers of the radios will also be used as data.

Keywords: *radio, broadcasting, interviews, community radio*

Topic: *Communications*

BATI TRAKYA’DA Kİ TÜRK TOPLULUK RADYOLARI: ÇINAR FM VE RADYO KULÜP

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ABSTRACT

1970’li yıllarda Avrupa ülkelerinde yayıncılık alanında devlet tekellerinin yıkılmıştır. Bunun sonucunda 1990’lı yıllarda da Yunanistan’ın Batı Trakya bölgesinin İskeçe ve Gümülcine şehirlerinde yaşayan ve köklü bir yazılı basın geleneği olan Türkler tarafından Türkçe yayın yapan ilk özel radyolar kurulmuştur. Günümüzde Yunanistan’ın Batı Trakya Bölgesinde müzik lisanslı City FM ile Joy FM ve haber lisanslı Çınar FM ile bir internet radyosu olan Radyo Kulüp adında dört Türk radyosu yayın yapmaktadır

Topluluk radyoları ilk olarak 1948 yılında ABD’de ortaya çıkmıştır. Daha sonraki yıllarda, Kanada, Avustralya, İtalya, Fransa, İngiltere ve Belçika gibi ülkelerde “halk radyosu” ya da “özgür radyo” şeklinde de adlandırılan topluluk radyoları sahneye çıkmıştır. Topluluk radyolarının, kâr amacı gütmeyen, ana akım medyadan bağımsız, katılımcı ve demokratik bir yapıya sahip olmaları gerekmektedir. Bu özellikleriyle topluluk radyoları, ana akım radyo yayıncılığından ayrılmaktadır. Avrupa ve Balkanlarda yaşayan Türklerin kurduğu elli civarında radyo içinde yalnızca üç topluluk radyosu bulunmaktadır. Bu radyolardan ikisi Yunanistan’dadır. Çınar FM ve Radyo Kulüp. Diğerleri de Romanya’nın Köstence kentinde yaşayan Türkler tarafından kurulmuş bir topluluk radyosu olan Radyo T’dir.

2010 yılında yayına başlayan bir topluluk radyosu olan Çınar FM’i Batı Trakya Türklerinin ilk ve tek haber radyosu özelliğini taşımaktadır. Çınar FM’i bölgede yayın yapan diğer özel Türk radyolardan ayıran iki temel özellik vardır. Birincisi Çınar FM bir “dernek radyosu”dur. İkincisi Çınar FM Batı Trakya’nın ilk haber lisanslı Türkçe yayın yapan radyosudur.

İnternet teknolojisi, seslerini duyurmakta zorluk çeken topluluklar için yeni olanaklar sağlamıştır. Yunanistan’ın en son kurulan Türk radyosu olan Radyo Kulüp yayınlarını internet üzerinden sürdürmektedir. Radyo Kulüp 2018 yılının Ekim ayında İskeçe’den yayınlarına başlamıştır. Batı Trakya Türk Azınlığının ilk sivil toplum kuruluşu olan İskeçe Türk Birliği tarafından kurulup, işletilmektedir.

Araştırma konusu olarak seçtiğimiz Çınar FM ve Radyo Kulüp Türk-Müslüman topluluğunun yaşamakta olduğu Yunanistan’ın Batı Trakya bölgesinde yayın yapan iki topluluk radyosudur. Her iki radyoda da internet üzerinden dinleyebildiği için sınır ötesi bir karaktere sahiptir. Bu daha önce çalışılmamış özgün bir konudur. Bu çalışmada, Yunanistan’da yayın yapan Türk topluluk radyoları hakkında betimleyici bir analiz yapılacaktır. Bununla beraber Türk topluluk radyolarının karşılaştıkları ekonomik ve siyasi zorluklar, yasal statüleri ve bu radyoların işlevlerinden de söz edilecektir. Radyoların yöneticileriyle yapılan derinlemesine görüşmelerden de veri olarak yararlanılacaktır.

Topic: Communications

THE MEDIA COVERAGE OF PRINCE HARRY'S DEPARTURE FROM THE ROYAL FAMILY IN COMPARISON TO PRINCESS DIANA'S MEDIA ERA

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ABSTRACT

This project will examine the characteristics of using media coverage and journalism in the age of new media. Following will be examined the comparison of the media coverage and journalism of Prince Harry's departure from the British royal family, with the media coverage and journalism of Princess Diana in the late 20th century. Both cases offer the royal viewpoint, the enormous media coverage as well as the audience reaction, only in two different eras.

As a result of media convergence and new visual technologies, paparazzi agencies and journalism have emerged as an important force. Given the ability of such agencies to create and distribute exclusive stories, the globalization of the content has increasing ramifications for new forms of information-based entertainment. This leads to attention from across the world in a shared consciousness experience with profound emotional impact related to the royal family.

Keywords: *media coverage; journalism; the royal family.*

Topic: *Communications*

THE ROLE OF SOFT POWER, IN THE ACCESSION PROCESS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE CASE OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Public diplomacy is a tool known strategy for many governments of member states of the European Union and even though "they are inevitably willing to submit or share, they still tend to be more competitive than cooperative" rather "in the context of greater European integration, states lack a true commitment to work more closely in this area is puzzling for many observers.

They also ignore the best opportunities cooperative sphere of public diplomacy as a catalyst for greater cooperation in other areas, due to the fact that allegedly tends to maintain their own independent ability of public diplomacy. Therefore, increasing awareness of the potential of collaborative efforts between member states and countries that aspire anëtarisimin (in our case the Republic of North Macedonia) and the EU institutions is more a necessity than a perspective that you can select. However, due to the complex nature of the entity of the EU and the current challenges in dealing with various issues of financial, economic and political, EU governments will also need to put more efforts are needed to remained focused on the idea European unity and union, to promote European identity and to contribute to the idea, acting jointly and with mutual understanding. This research paper will focus on current aspects of the European Union 's softpower and public diplomacy practices, highlighting the need to improve EU mechanisms and strategies that will help to restore communication with all its citizens, in particular those of the Western Balkans and the Republic of Macedonia in particular, clearly showing the impact of public diplomacy on the integration of this country into the EU. This will affect the unification of differences, strengthen the internal capacity of the EU and will enhance its importance as an entity outside the main decision making on the global stage.

Keywords: *Public diplomacy; European Union; European Integration; Republic of North Macedonia*

Topic: *Communications*

JOURNALISM IN THE DIGITAL AGE – TIME FOR NEW SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

Journalism has always been an early adopter of new technologies, and the most recent changes are examined in the light of a history in which, although platforms keep on changing, journalism always survives. The questions raised here are important for the future of journalism and all those who believe that journalism matters. Journalism nowadays is more challenging than ever before. News is defined as how power flows through media organizations, influencing what journalists choose to present to their audiences and how they present it and then, in turn, what their audiences do with it. The digital age changes many journalism events, showing us that the text could even be written by artificial intelligence. Several challenges are critical. The digital era moves media companies from positions where they were gatekeepers and creators of the news agenda to platforms where companies control audiences. Social media and platforms allow audiences to collect information from many sources. Unfortunately, to live in an era of fake news and a crowd of information, at the same time, means to lose the war for journalism, and in the worst-case, lose public trust. On the other side, the business model of media organizations weakens professional journalism, as it is faced with commercial and political pressure resulting in more diverse news than ever. The shifts in news consumption are even more pronounced if you look at the age of news consumers. There is a massive generation gap, with young people far more likely to seek information on digital platforms and with older people more reliant on traditional media. The multimedia world has created multiple dilemmas for the news business. Online journalism is not as profitable as traditional print or broadcast journalism. Advertising rates are just a fraction of the amount paid a few years ago for newspaper or television advertisements. Simultaneously, it is more costly to produce news for traditional media outlets that send reporters to news hot spots around the world, take time for in-depth reporting projects and hire more expensive and experienced journalists. Faced with a shrinking audience and financial woes, traditional outlets for years were in a state of denial, protecting their bottom line by cutting costs to cover their continuing revenue losses. To survive, traditional media outlets are increasingly turning to multimedia journalism as the best way they can compete with the new journalism brands and new technology platforms.

Keywords: *Journalism; digital era; audiences; skills; media.*

Topic: *Communications*

MCLUHAN'S MEDIA THEORY IN THE ERA OF DIGITAL MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

The world we have made was created at great amount on the basis of media images, media contextualization and the media perspective of the view of events. With the phenomenon of the media image, the problem of not distinguishing between real reality and „reality of the second order“, as created by the media, arose. The controversy on the subject began in the academic framework in the early 1960s, in which the Canadian professor of British literature and media theorist, Marshall McLuhan, stood out. McLuhan categorized the media as Hot and Cold media, while the slogans "global village" and "medium is the message" made this academic planetarily recognizable. The essence of McLuhan's theory of media is reflected in technological determinism, according to which technology determines and conditions social changes, determines main features of media and the way the audience will receive the information through different type of media. The media are closely connected with social changes, but also with the technological ones, so McLuhan described that the media will have a persuasive effect on the audience, depending on their technological characteristics and specifics. A media that engages more senses, that requires more attention and dedication when following information is presented as a cool media. Unlike cold media, those media with a higher sensory preoccupation, like television, are presented as warm media. Forty years later, the technological transformation of the media conditioned the appearance of digital media. In this regard, one of the main goals of this paper will be the revision and re-actualization of McLuhan's Theory of media. Consequently, the author observes whether we can rightly call digital, online media "Lukewarm Media", what are the features and characteristics of online media and what kind of modern informing based on Internet platforms is.

Keywords: *media theory; online media; technology; Marshall McLuhan; digitalization; lukewarm media.*

Topic: *Communications*

USING INFOGRAPHIC ANIMATIONS IN TRANSFERRING INFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

Social media, one of the most important communication tools of today, has increased its importance in the pandemic process and has expanded the area it covers in our lives. Within this period, individuals meet most of their information needs from social media. This mission, in which social media is loaded, has made social media posts change in terms of quality. In order to make messages more effective and increase interaction rates, visually influential studies have gained importance. One of the important ways to strengthen visuality is animations. The Ministry of Health also sometimes benefited from various animation applications in their information during the Covid-19 process. When the YouTube channel of the Ministry is examined, it is seen that 38 animation videos on Covid-19 were shared until April 2021. These videos; 3D animation consists of cartoons, animated posters and infographics, however most of the videos are produced with the infographic animation technique. By way of the infographic method in which information and graphics are presented together, the information is reinforced and conveyed by visuals. Although the use of infographics in the world and in Turkey increases day by day, academic studies in this field are limited. In the present study, videos produced with infographic technique are evaluated in terms of presentation of information. In the study, infographics published by the Ministry of Health are handled with the semiotic method. In the study, it was observed that infographic animations were made more understandable with elements such as typography, illustration, pictogram, diagram and color. Thus, it was understood that the information was integrated with visual design elements and presented faster.

Keywords: *Infographic; Animation; Social Media; Visual Design; Covid 19.*

Topic: *Communications*

THE USE OF THE TERMS FAKE NEWS AND DISINFORMATION IN THE PUBLIC DISCOURSE IN N. MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

The advanced digital technologies brought numerous benefits in the today's communication and societies. These dynamic changes are affecting all aspects of our lives, including culture, economy, education and the political life, amongst many others. But, as it has been proven though history, most of the modern technologies are two sided, they bring both positive and negative effects in our lives. The rise of disinformation has been one of the most remarkable phenomena in recent years. The previous models of filtering of information by professional journalists and editors has been replaced with new automatic models like algorithms and web-crawlers used mostly by the social media and various news aggregators. These automatic systems are designed to select and provide information to the users based on their previous activities online and their content preferences. In this process managed by AI the filtering of disinformation, speculations and unconfirmed reports is proving to be far less successful than the previous models of editorial selection and approval. Also, the digital transformation has contributed to transposition of various communication practices into the online sphere, including the ideological and geo-political disputes. The term "Cold War 2.0" in this context is used by more and more researchers to reflect the increasing use of the digital sphere for the s.c. information wars between global political super-powers. N. Macedonia has been part of the conversation regarding disinformation since 2016 and the case of Veles teenagers involved in the spread of disinformation during 2016 US presidential elections. Since then disinformation has become part of everyday political practice and has been "normalized" in the political communication. In this context it is essential who is deciding what is disinformation and fake news. This paper will research through quantitative and qualitative analysis who are main factors in deciding what is disinformation and fake news.

Keywords: *disinformation; misinformation; fake news; infodemic.*

Topic: *Communications*

DESIGNING WOMEN’S BODY ON TELEVISION: REPRESENTATION OF THE IDEAL BODY AND FAT SHAMING IN REALITY SHOWS

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ABSTRACT

Mass media continue their broadcasts within the framework of a certain ideology or understanding. In general, this understanding is aimed at protecting the commercial lives of channels other than public broadcasting and satisfying social expectations. In other words, television contents affect social thoughts and values as well as influenced by social expectations. Some programs or time periods in television broadcasting directly target specific audiences. While morning and daytime periods’ programs trying to understand and explain their world by targeting audiences who stay at home in the morning and afternoon; the target audience of sports programs is mostly male viewers. One of the popular television genres of recent years is Reality Shows. Programs of this kind often present the extraordinary elements of ordinary people's lives that seem ordinary, in a dramatic narrative. Reality Shows, which are frequently featured in the daytime and prime time periods, are taken as a direct presentation of reality in the world of the audience. However, like every television content, Reality Shows mostly consist of the reconstruction of realities based on fiction with social norms and cultural codes. In this study, we will focus on the representation of people with ideally defined bodies and those who weigh more than ideal in programs that target the female audience and keep the body at the center. One of the programs to be discussed is a losing weight (My 600 lbs Life), the other one is an aesthetic operation (Bu ben miyim?) and the other one is a fashion (Doya Doya Moda) program. The episodes of all three programs, published between May 17 and May 24, 2021, will be analyzed with the qualitative content analysis method in the context of the umbrella concepts of ideal body, marginalization and fat shaming. The relationship between body, beauty and weight will be explained while the programs marginalize women.

Keywords: *Fat Shaming; Ideal Body; Gender; Television Discourse; Objectification; Otherisation.*

Topic: *Communications*

ETHICS IN THE MEDIA DURING THE PANDEMIC: REALITY OR A MYTH?

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ABSTRACT

The media have important and significant role and responsibility to disseminate truthful, accurate and balanced information during crises and pandemics. Yet, diverse ethical problems occur which undermine the credibility of journalism as a profession and the public trust. Media self-regulation is considered one of the powerful mechanisms that can lead to professional media reporting. Press councils are exceptionally important in raising the standards of the profession, in the defense of the profession and in convincing the public that it has an opportunity to react. Self-regulatory bodies have had different experiences during the pandemic. This paper seeks to determine the way in which media reported during the pandemic in North Macedonia and the extent of adherence to the ethical standards. To this goal, the experience of the media self-regulatory body in North Macedonia, the Council of Media Ethics, during the pandemic will be analyzed, as well as the experience of the press councils in the Balkans region and in Europe, which are members of the Alliance of Independent Press Councils of Europe.

The central questions of this research are:

- (1) What is the degree of violation of the standards of professional media reporting in the Republic of North Macedonia during the pandemic?
- (2) What are the similarities and differences in the issues reported to the press councils in the Balkans region and in Europe?

There is no scientific research conducted on this topic to this day. By comparing the experiences of different press councils, the goal is to identify the main ethical issues and define recommendations for future media reporting in crisis situations. The methodology of this research is based on a qualitative approach using in-depth interviews and a case study.

Keywords: *media, ethics, pandemic, standards*

Topic: *Communications*

Digital Transformations

SOCIAL MEDIA AND ADVERTISING IN SPORTS

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ABSTRACT

Advertising is a dominant communication force and vital marketing tool that is helping to sell goods, services, images, and ideas through different channels of information. Sport is an excellent intermediary through which promotional messages can reach consumers. Advertising is not just about “advertising”, as it only establishes a connection between a given product and a lifestyle, or a social position, which we desire for. As one of the main characteristics of sports is a healthy lifestyle and attractive athletic appearance, sport is extensively used for advertising, not only to sell a product, but more importantly to establish a connection between a given product and a desired lifestyle.

This paper will examine on how the social media changed the way brands are promoted and marketed, and most importantly consumed, through sports. As the audiences, and sports fans, now have at their fingertips the sport content they love and care about on their smartphones, it is easier than ever for advertisers to use sport celebrities and influencers for brand promotion on multiple platforms like, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, delivering the same advertisement (message). With the rise of the social media the advertising age of twentieth century, and advertising on TV, has been altered forever. Most importantly, social media did not only became an important tool for brands to distribute content using sport events, but has also, by its interactive nature, allowed brands to invite participation and has engaged larger audiences by using multiple platforms simultaneously.

Keywords: *social media; advertising; sport.*

Topic: *Digital transformation*

REINVENTION OF NEW BANKING BUSINESS MODELS IN REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Banks represent the foundation of every financial system. However, their role as main intermediate and liquidity provider starts fading and many authors argue that “brick and mortar banks” would even disappear. The digital economy brought in rapidly changing technologies, increased knowledge intensity and led to creation of new models of businesses and service delivery channels. The financial landscape in developed countries has already started to change with the entrance of Fintech companies, challenger and neo banks, which in turn meant actual threat to incumbent players. As a response, the traditional integrated corporate banking model started shifting towards diverse digital banking ecosystem of bank and non-bank players.

This research paper identifies and analyses the key drivers that are changing the banking business model in developed countries and correspondingly describes three possible scenarios for Macedonian banking system. Within the scenario framework, special attention is given to the opportunities and threats that banks may face in their main group of activities (services and products). The customer preferences, advanced technology, the entrance of new competitors and changes in regulative will initiate drastic changes in the banking sector where Macedonian banks must rethink their business model in order to remain competitive. Therefore, the main purpose of this research paper is to propose reinvention of bank business models in the new digital banking ecosystem.

Keywords: *business model, banking ecosystem, fintech companies, scenario.*

Topic: *Digital Transformation*

Economics

EFFICIENCY ASSESSMENT OF HIGH-TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS USING THE DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to assess the efficiency performance of high-technology exports. The empirical analysis uses the sample of selected South East Europe (SEE) and European Union (EU) countries in the year 2017. To provide the empirical evidence, we have used the data envelopment analysis (DEA). Our study does not only evaluate the performance of the countries of interest, but also aims to explain the differences in the efficiency scores. For this purpose, it uses Tobit regression. The findings of DEA analysis suggest the relatively small countries to be efficient. With regards to Tobit regression, exports share is found to have a direct positive link with the efficiency scores obtained from the Decision Making Unit (DMU), whereas the coefficient with The Global Innovation Index (GII) is not found to be significant.

Keywords: *Assessment; Efficiency; DEA; High-technology.*

Topic: *Economics*

OBSERVING INTERNATIONAL TRADE TRENDS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic crisis is the most serious global health crisis and is set to become one of the most devastating health crisis that affected the economy in recent history. However, the pandemic also affects international trade, established trade partners and travel routes, through reductions in both imports and exports.

The aim of the paper is to explain the effects of COVID -19 on the global international trade through observing the COMTRADE statistical database. The Literature review analyses the scientific papers of several authors and their various methodologies that have been used to determine the impact of the coronavirus on the world's economies and global trade. Also the possible scenarios for the impact of pandemic crises on the global trade are presented.

According to the UNCTAD, available data for 2020 indicate a sharp decline in trade growth largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The sharpest drop in international trade occurred in the second quarter of 2020, with global merchandise trade falling by more than 20 per cent relative to the same quarter of 2019. At the same time, the data indicates that the European Union (EU), with an impact of USD 15.6 billion on trade flows, the United States, with USD 5.8 billion, and Japan, with USD 5.2 billion, are some of the most impacted economies.

Conclusion is drawn upon the observed statistical trends in the international trade and presented possible scenarios of the impact of the pandemic crisis on the international trade.

Keywords: *Covid-19; International Trade; Trends, Observing.*

Topic: *Economics*

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW MARKETING STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

There are constant changes in the world, positive or negative, that affect the socio-economic, political, cultural life of people. No one can predict with 100% certainty in which direction the companies will develop, or what will be the future of the marketing. In 2019, marketing experts predicted intensive use of traditional marketing tools, the use of experiential marketing, events, but found themselves in bewilderment on the threshold of the new decade. Namely, in 2020 the pandemic completely shook and blocked the world, companies and people. Now, marketing experts talk about online marketing, social media, omnichannel marketing, chatbot marketing, AI marketing, stories, voice, video marketing, influencers, etc. If companies are to survive in today's turbulent times, they must adapt to the rapidly changing digital world. Today, marketing technology moves fast and consumer behaviors are hard to predict. Facebook has 2.74 billion monthly active users, and Instagram has 1.15 billion users in total. There are more than 500 million tweets, 4 million blog posts, 576,000 hours of YouTube content produced per day! The new marketing strategies will be present long after the pandemic. What can be said right now is that "Everything is uncertain and that we are all in this". The purpose of this paper is to analyze the effectiveness of the new marketing strategies used in the world. Will they really bring profits to companies and benefits to consumers.

Keywords: *online marketing; marketing strategies; omnichannel marketing, social media, traditional marketing.*

Topic: *Economics*

THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL BANK MARKETING ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND LOYALTY – A CASE OF MACEDONIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS

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ABSTRACT

World banking analysts predict that in the near future the number of traditional banks will be reduced by 50% worldwide, through a mix of closures, mergers, acquisitions and spinoffs. This is due to the evolution of banks, which have grown from physical infrastructure (brick and mortar business) that served customers into electronic banks. Nowadays, in order to meet the sophisticated needs and wants of customers, banks offer a wider range of digital services. Thus, while the traditional banking comprised of straightforward loans, deposits, treasury, and insurance products, new “universal” banks slowly added more offerings such as derivatives, asset-backed securities, digital wallets, wealth management, and private banking. The banking is facing digital banking innovations across the spectrum of payments, cash, lending, money transfer, investment management, and lending, among other areas. The main objective is to understand the customers, their lifestyle, preferences and then custom build the product to add value and enhance the customer experience. In order to come closer to the consumers, banks use modern integrated marketing communications. However, the question is whether and how satisfied consumers are with the new digital banking services i.e. with the one-stop-shop access for all services. This paper contains a survey to analyze customer satisfaction from Macedonian banks, their operations and way of marketing communications.

Keywords: *Traditional banking; Digital banking, Marketing innovations, Integrated marketing communication, customer satisfaction.*

Topic: *Economics*

GENERAL EVALUATION OF SOYBEAN FARMING IN RECENT PERIOD OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

In addition to the importance of vegetable oils and oilseeds for human health, their consumption is constantly increasing because they are the raw material of many industrial branches. In addition to being an oil plant rich in protein, soybean is a cultivated plant with a wide range of uses. Turkey, in terms of soybean acreage 46th in the world, the 32nd in terms of production amount, and 1st place in terms of efficiency. The purpose of this study is the evaluation of soybean production in Turkey in terms of cultivation, yield, average selling price, and the applied policies. The data of the Turkey Statistical Institute with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and related sector reports and other studies have been utilized. In the research, the projections were made until 2024 by using the data for the years 2005 and 2020. According to the results of the soybean acreage, the amount of production, yield, and price in the future will be in the upward trend is predicted at different rates in Turkey. The regression coefficients of these increases were approximately 82%, 85%, 86%, and 91%, respectively. Soybean imports, exports, and foreign trade balance are expected to tend to increase with different rates of regression coefficients by 64%, 71%, and 68% in near future in Turkey. Soybean is cultivated to a limited extent due to cannot compete economically with other crops grown under the same conditions in Turkey. For soybean agriculture to become widespread, it is necessary to increase agricultural extension activities and public support rates. This research also provides useful results in terms of covering up-to-date data on soybeans.

Keywords: *soybean; production area, amount; yield; sales deals; Turkey.*

Topic: *Economics*

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANTS OF MONEY DEMAND FUNCTION IN NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Money demand function exerts a central role in macroeconomic policy of a country. Thus, the purpose of this research paper is to estimate how money demand responds to changes in income and interest rate for the case of North Macedonia using the quarterly data for the period 1998-2020. The cointegration analysis was performed to investigate the long run relationship between variables. Also, an Error Correction Estimation (ECM) procedure was used to analyse the short run response of money demand to changes in income and interest rate. The real money balance was modelled as dependent variable on nominal GDP, interest rate and inflation. Based on the cointegration results there exists a long run relationship between used variables. The short run empirical results disclose that the nominal GDP is positively related to money demand, whereas interest rate and inflation are negatively related.

Keywords: *Money demand; income; interest rate; cointegration analysis; ECM.*

Topic: *Economics*

Education

‘GRUPLA DİL ÖĞRETİM YÖNTEMİ’ İLE YABANCI DİLDE EDEBİYAT ÖĞRETİMİ

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ABSTRACT

Yıllardır yabancı dil eğitime yönelik yöntemler geliştirilmiş ve “Daha iyi nasıl öğretilir bilinir?” sorusuna yönelik çözüm bulmaya çalışılmıştır. Birçok ülke yabancı dil öğretiminde neden istenilen sonuca ulaşamadığı üzerinde durmuş ve uygulanan yabancı dil öğretim yöntemlerini ele almış, eleştirmiş ve bu yönde çözüm arayışlarına girmiştir. Bu süreç hala devam etmektedir. Öğretilen dil hangi dil olursa olsun, Almanca, Fransızca, Türkçe, İngilizce vs. amaç o dili kullanabilmeyi sağlamak, onu işlevsel hale getirmektir.

Bundan dolayıdır ki geleneksel yöntemlerin yanı sıra birçok alternatif yöntem ortaya atılmış ve geliştirilmiştir. Bu yöntemlerle uygulanan yabancı dil derslerinin artısına ve eksisine bakılmış ve buna göre dil öğretimi sağlanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Yabancı bir dili öğretmek ve öğrenmek çok zaman ve emek ister. Ancak yabancı dilde edebiyat dersini şekillendirmek, öğretmek daha da zordur. Çünkü yabancı dili belli bir seviyede bilmenin yanı sıra edebiyat alanı ile de ilgili terimlerin, kavramların, özelliklerin vs. aktarılması, öğretilmesi gerekir.

Bu çalışmadaki amaç yabancı dilde yapılan edebiyat dersini, aslında yabancı dil öğretim yöntemi olan ‘Grupla Dil Öğretim Yöntemi’ ile gerçekleştirerek bir alternatif sunmak ve ne gibi artıların ya da eksilerin olabileceğini ortaya koymaktır.

Bunun için kısa öykü edebiyat türünün ‘Grupla Dil Öğretim Yöntemi’ ile nasıl öğretilbileceği üzerinde durulmuş, yöntemin hangi aşamalarının yapılabileceği ya da bu aşamaların nasıl bir değişiklik yapılırsa daha uygun olacağı ortaya konmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: *Grupla Dil Öğretim Yöntemi; Edebiyat Öğretimi; Kısa Öykü; Uygulama Aşamaları.*

Topic: *Education*

LANGUAGE TEACHERS AND ONLINE TEACHING: EXPERIENCES, PRACTICES AND FUTURE IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The pandemic has impacted education in an unprecedented way forcing many schools to close their classrooms and transfer into the online teaching model. Language teachers, be that with adequate or inadequate training in using technology and digital materials for teaching, have been required to adapt themselves to the new teaching context so as to ensure language lessons are delivered successfully. During this period, most of the language teachers have used technology more than ever before and this may play a role in shaping the future of language teaching. This study aimed to investigate how much teachers have gained during the pandemic in terms of building self-confidence in technology use and how much they have used online resources to ensure self-development and quality classes for students. In addition, this research explores some possible far-reaching effects of teachers' practices during the online teaching experience on the future language teaching profession. Twenty teachers from various high schools in North Macedonia participated in the study. The results indicate that online teaching has had an impact on how teachers view technology for language teaching as well as on how this may influence their future teaching practices.

Keywords: *technology; online teaching; online resources; professional development.*

Topic: *Education*

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION WITH INTERVIEW METHOD IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS DURING DISTANCE EDUCATION PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

With the Covid-19 epidemic, schools all over the world and in Turkey, interrupted face-to-face education, and lessons were conducted with the distance education system. In this process, there were positive aspects of distance education, as well as negative aspects. One of its negative aspects is the assessment and evaluation problem. Since exams cannot be held in primary, secondary and high schools in the second term of the 2019-2020 academic year in Turkey, the first term grades are deemed valid for the second term. What the students learned could not be measured and evaluated. In the first semester of the 2020-2021 academic year, only 1 exam could be held in high schools, and assessment and evaluation was made with a performance grade in primary and secondary schools. In the face of this negative situation, it has become a necessity to produce and use alternative assessment-evaluation tools. Today, there are many alternative assessment and evaluation methods used in different education levels around the world. One of them is the interview method. This method, in which the teacher and the student see each other in the computer program, the student hears the question asked and the teacher hears and evaluates the answer given, is seen as an important alternative for assessment and evaluation during the distance education period. Geography lesson is one of the areas where this method can be used. In order to conduct assessment and evaluation studies with the interview method in high school geography lessons, it is necessary to prepare valid and reliable questions first. The minimum requirements for this method are that the questions to be asked to the students fully reflect the subject content, to include the course curriculum, the scope validity has been provided by taking the opinion of the experts, and providing a mutually reliable communication network between student and teacher. For example, while measuring map skill, it is essential that the necessary equipment be prepared so that the student can easily point a point on the map on the computer. Assessment and evaluation with the interview method, which is considered as an alternative to be applied in cases where exams cannot be performed, is considered to be a method that will provide positive and fair results if done correctly.

Keywords: *Assessment and evaluation; interview method; geography education; distance education.*

Topic: *Education*

THE IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC ON TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Today, the whole world has to face the pandemic announced by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, with the spread of Covid-19 to many countries. Governments around the world have quickly and radically taken measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19 and continue to take it. The Covid-19 pandemic has been one of the biggest problems that education systems have faced to date. Many countries have decided to close schools in order to keep students away from the risk of infection and to reduce the possibility of transmitting the virus to their families. With this decision, education has come to a standstill worldwide. Closing schools means that the Covid-19 pandemic has affected more than 130 countries and more than 80% of the world's student population. As of the last week of April in 2020, the number of students who were absent from traditional education due to the closure of schools exceeded 1.6 billion. After this epidemic affecting the whole world, the scope of the measures taken to reduce the rate of spread of the virus in Turkey, as in many countries has been suspended face to face training. With this decision, the "formal education" processes of approximately 18 million students at different levels from primary school to the end of secondary education were moved out of school. When university students studying in Turkey to be included in a broad population segment corresponding to almost one-quarter of the population it is seen to be affected by this process. In such a crisis, it is of great importance to respond to the educational needs of children and young people. In this period, distance education solutions have become the mandatory choice of countries to ensure the continuity of education processes. In primary, secondary, high schools and universities that closed as a result of the Covid-19 epidemic, remote online education was switched from home via the internet, and the education style in the information (informatics) society was experienced. With the important opportunities and limitations of distance education, it is seen that it is the most suitable option for continuing education service in the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition to the opportunities it offers, there are some problems in the distance education process. This study has been fictionalized to demonstrate the problems experienced in distance education system in Turkey during the Covid-19 pandemic. In this framework, the results of the research conducted so far for students who continue their education on online platforms are summarized, then a survey was conducted for university students (120 people) and the results obtained were shared with statistical data.

Keywords: *Covid-19, Pandemic, Distance Education, Turkish Education System*

Topic: *Education*

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO EDUCATION: THE CASE OF A PARENT CO-OP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN IZMIR

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ABSTRACT

"Modern education" and "school", which emerged as a necessity and result of modern society, were designed as a means of control and transformation of society and the transfer of ideology of the state. In the system that can be named as "mainstream education", it is aimed to raise mostly one-type individuals. Alternatives approach that emphasizes individual and social differences and aims to provide education according to needs, against the principles of modern education, which are mostly determined for everyone. Alternative education is education in a different environment and style. Alternative pedagogical approaches may include different structures, as in the open classroom, different teacher-student relationships, as in the Quaker and free schools, and/or differing curricula and teaching methods, as in the Waldorf and Montessori schools. In other words, the focus of the alternative education takes place alternative structures (e.g. open classrooms), alternative curriculum and teaching methods (as in Waldorf and Montessori schools), or alternative relationships (different teacher-student and student relationships in different age groups). Alternative models developed for education are mostly implemented within the framework of schools with innovative and flexible programs based on students' individual interests and needs. These schools offer an unconventional approach to education. Forest Schools, Montessori Schools, Steiner-Waldorf Schools can be given as examples of alternative schools. This study focuses on exploring how learning experiences are realized at an alternative primary school in Izmir, owned by a parent cooperation in West of Turkey, what components of the school makes it alternative, how the alternative learning environment is perceived by the internal stakeholders and what challenges are faced while implementing alternative education. The study aims to inform theory and practice on how a democratic and innovative child-centered school system operates in the context of Turkey. The case selected for this study is Colourful Forest School that is an Alternative Elementary School, a co-op elementary school in İzmir. The school's mission is to enable children to realize themselves, to be governed by participatory democracy, and be ecologically balanced and distant from pursuing commercial interests. They started out to saying that "another school is possible". The data for the purpose of the study were collected by interviewing with the representatives of the group and through their various introductory meetings and events that they attended.

Keywords: *Alternative Education, Alternative School, Democratic Education, Forest School*

Topic: *Education*

**THE USE OF STRATEGIES BY EFL LEARNERS IN ONLINE
CLASSROOMS- RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN HIGH SCHOOL “SAMI FRASHËRI”,
KUMANOVË**

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ABSTRACT

Acquiring a foreign language is very challenging for the learners because of different factors such as: the difference of the mother tongue, different rules and function, and mostly in applying the knowledge in practice. Teachers face difficulties during their teaching process because they need to know what type of learning strategies students use in the classroom, which strategies help them to learn the language better, should the new strategies presented to them in the classroom, etc. Strategy choice can greatly influence learners' potential during classroom tasks. Given the importance of this topic, this study analyzes the positive effect of using learning strategies in the teaching process. The participants of the study are third year students of High school “Sami Frashëri” in Kumanovë, whose background knowledge differs from each other because they have different language needs. The methods used are qualitative approach, in this case a questionnaire that is related to strategies use by EFL learners. The results describe learners' strategies during their learning process and their challenges in acquiring the material correctly as well as teachers' perceptions of strategy use. This case study outcomes offer valuable information to the teachers and future researches; hence there is a limited number of studies in this field.

Keywords: *learning strategies; learners; teachers; online teaching.*

Topic: *Education*

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF ONLINE AND IN-CLASS STUDENTS' PRESENTATIONS- A CASE STUDY OF SEEU

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ABSTRACT

Student presentations in the classroom are being constantly used among university level students in different subjects. It is a common belief of different educators that student presentations enhance their communication skills, strengthen team work and aim to reduce speaking anxiety when presenting in front of other people.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a shift from in-class to online learning, teachers had to modify their assessment methods. In this regard, the students in different courses were required to do online presentations using a specific peer-rubric and self-evaluation rubric. The “digital native” generation of our learners prefer to use different online tools and programs and make their presentations more attractive for their peers.

The present study investigates the two modes of presentation, online and in-class presentations, of the students of the English Language and Linguistics BA program at SEEU. The main variables investigated are student perceptions, presentation anxiety and academic performance. The two instruments used are student questionnaire which explores students' familiarity with digital technology, presentation perceptions and anxiety, and the differences between two modes of presentations. Also, students peer - evaluation and self-assessment were analyzed in order to see the difficulties that students faced during classroom presentations. The results of the study will be beneficial for EFL teachers and will provide some practical recommendations when preparing their course syllabi and evaluation rubric selection.

Keywords: *student presentations; online presentations; in-class presentation; SEEU; English Department.*

Topic: *Education*

LEARNING ENGLISH AT A LITHUANIAN LIBERAL ARTS UNIVERSITY DURING THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The pandemic, which started in 2020 and has continued since then, has changed our lives in many ways. Education of all study cycles has changed as well. Unlike the chaos experienced by Lithuanian primary and secondary schools in the spring of 2020, Lithuanian universities seemed to be more prepared for emergency remote teaching and learning. Vytautas Magnus University (VMU) switched to distance learning on 13 March 2020. Even though some of its classes returned to psychical classrooms in the fall of 2020, the changing situation and the upcoming second lockdown made the university bring the classes back to the distance learning environment (e.g. Moodle). All foreign languages, on the other hand, have not returned to psychical classrooms at all.

The presentation will discuss several qualitative and quantitative studies carried out during the pandemic. All of them involved VMU students of English as a foreign language at upper-intermediate level. The data were collected using online questionnaires, since they were the most convenient. The questionnaires covered different aspects of distance learning, including advantages and disadvantages, challenges, assessment, motivation, academic integrity, and others. The findings show that the least satisfied were the students who needed to switch from blended to distance learning in March 2020. They also felt the least motivated to study in the distance learning environment, but the students were happy with the quality of their classes and quite surprised by how smoothly they were delivered. The students who later studied English fully online were happier with their studies and their improved English skills, but they also had motivation-related issues. However, their motivation was mostly instrumental and intrinsic rather than extrinsic. In terms of academic dishonesty, the research participants admitted to having consulted their own notes, class materials and Google Translate during tests and other types of online assessment.

Keywords: *EFL; higher education; pandemic.*

Topic: *Education*

THE COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT INSTRUCTION ON EFL LEARNERS' MORPHOLOGICAL AWARENESS

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to find out the effects of implicit and explicit instruction on morphological awareness and also to compare the effects of implicit and explicit instruction on EFL learners' morphological awareness. The participants of study consist of 38 university female students attending the faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at university of Mazandaran in Iran. In the current study, students' proficiency level were assessed using Oxford Placement Tests (OPT). In order to assess the morphological awareness of participants, morphological awareness test (MAT) was used in pretest and posttest for both groups. This study was carried out in six sessions. Three sessions were allocated to OPT, pretest and posttest and three sessions were allocated to instructional sessions. In instructional sessions, implicit group was engaged in input enhancement and the explicit group was exposed to word web. The results have indicated that EFL participants showed an improvement in morphological features after receiving both implicit and explicit instruction. However, the two implicit and explicit instruction did not differ significantly and neither of them was more effective than the other.

Keywords: *Explicit instruction; implicit instruction; input enhancement; morphological awareness; word web.*

Topic: *Education*

RETHINKING ORAL/AURAL PERFORMING IN A TURKISH LANGUAGE CLASS OF ADULT STUDENTS. SPATIAL DEIXIS AND TASK-BASED METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES FOR THE A1 LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, a part of a broader research about reforming the curriculum of the first 12 units of A1 level of Turkish as a foreign language is presented, focusing on the performance of adult students in listening comprehension and spoken production.

Aiming directly at the instructors of a Turkish language classroom themselves rather than the provision of another course-book for learners of Turkish, we underline the imperative necessity of perceiving the strong relationship between theory and practice, from the part of the tutor and the connection of this perception with pragmatics, even from the breakthrough level of language proficiency.

With this article, we recommend a task-based-activities program based on ICTs and Social Media that concentrates on the absorption of greetings in the very first lesson, as a fluid indicator between spatial and temporal deixis and the specific units devoted to space deixis, usually encountered after the fourth lesson, always in reference to oral/aural performance.

Keywords: *Turkish language; speak; classroom; ICT; social media.*

Topic: *Education*

**SINGING POLITENESS STRATEGIES. DEDECTING THE EXPRESION OF POLITENESS
CONDITIONS INTO THE LYRICS OF THE MOST POPULAR TURKISH SONGS OF
THE LAST DECADE ON THE INTERNET**

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents an analysis of the first conclusions of a study based on the examination of politeness strategies as they are established by the lyricists of *türkü* songs. The research is structured on the development of a turkish songs' data-basis collected and categorized according to their popularity as depicted in the official video-clips' views on the YouTube platform.

Considering the popular music as an overall intriguing indicator of the multi-dimensional linguistic expression of a community on the one hand, and the narrow limits of the lyrics as a genre textually verifying orality, we try to connect our analysis with the already existing research on the field of linguistic politeness phenomena.

Associating the theoretical perspective of an unexpected factor as the aforementioned one in the study of politeness with the educational praxis, we suggest that the high pragmatic competency of the instructor of the Turkish as a foreign language is inevitable and essential.

Keywords: *examination; strategies; Turkish songs; popularity.*

Topic: *Education*

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS ONLINE LEARNING IN NORTH MACEDONIA: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Education is one of the most important domains that has been largely affected and changed by the pandemic of Covid-19 on a global level. In North Macedonia, the outbreak of the pandemic in the spring of 2020 interrupted the educational processes at all levels of education in the country. The paper analyzes students' attitudes towards online learning at the University of Information Science and Technology "St. Paul the Apostle"- Ohrid, North Macedonia. The data analyzed in the study were collected at the end of the summer semester of 2019/2020 academic year. The paper provides an overview of governmental legislations introducing online learning at higher education institutions in North Macedonia as an emergency response to the Pandemic. In addition, the study discusses findings related to the prerequisites available to students to participate in online learning i. e. access to necessary digital infrastructure, modes of instruction during the emergency online learning period, interaction patterns, difficulties students encountered as well as implications of the Covid-19 online learning beyond the pandemic. The findings show that although students had no difficulty using online tools for learning yet many pertaining to online learning environments remain to be addressed.

Keywords: *Covid-19; online learning; higher education; North Macedonia.*

Topic: *Education*

ATTITUDES TOWARDS STUDENT-GENERATED TEST QUESTIONS IN EFL CONTEXT. CASE OF IBN KHALDOUN UNIVERSITY OF TIARET. ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Questioning is a manifestation of thinking that reflect our information processing and recall skills. Student questions are important for engagement and to stimulate the understanding of new information. Furthermore, Student-generated Test Questions is a technique used to collect ideas about students' retrieving skills. It is used as a way to give a chance to students to demonstrate their deep knowledge of any subject by proposing a list of questions that are filtered and used eventually as a final test or exam. These questions range from thin to thick (easy to difficult) referring to Bloom's taxonomy sometimes with suggested answers. Traditionally, Algerian teachers tend to not encourage students' contribution to assessment techniques though they claim being student-centered in their teaching. Thus, this paper revolves around an investigation to collect teachers' attitudes regarding this technique and how willing they can be to shift their assessment methods. The researcher used an online questionnaire to collect data from her colleagues at the department. Results confirmed that EFL teachers have very positive views about the technique as it requires students to deeply and critically think about the quality of their proposed questions and this in itself reflects the amount of knowledge they have about the topic. Furthermore, they expressed their willingness to put it gradually into practice as it could be positive for students. However, they also expressed concerns regarding the serious implication from students' side and questioned the childish or poor quality propositions that they might come across.

Keywords: *Assessment; Autonomy; Questioning, Students' generated test questions; Thinking skills.*

Topic: *Education*

THE EFFECTS OF THE TEXTBOOKS USED IN THE MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE PRIMARY EDUCATION CURRICULUM IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA WHICH DEAL WITH THE RULE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UPON MACEDONIAN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This research article identifies the ethnic and religious prejudices stated in the content of the Macedonian Language and Literature course curriculum in the primary schools of the Republic of North Macedonia, and additionally, criticizes the prejudices, personal opinions and different cultures and traditions of primary school students from different nations studying in the Republic of North Macedonia. It foresees to enable them to shape their thoughts within the scope of tolerance, to develop their feelings of empathy, to respect differences, to establish a healthy dialogue and interaction, and to create strategies and mechanisms to reduce and overcome prejudices within the framework of the curriculum. The research, on the other hand, aims to systematically investigate the universal, humane and shared values that are stated in the content of the Macedonian Language and Literature curriculum in the primary schools of the Republic of North Macedonia, which will contribute to loving and respecting differences, overcoming differences and creating an environment of mutual tolerance. In this context, it aims to develop the educational system by emphasizing the definitions of tolerance, unity and solidarity.

Keywords: *history; literature; pedagogy; stereotypes; prejudices; educational reforms / strategies; child psychology; educational goals / strategies.*

Topic: *Education*

KUZEY MAKEDONYA CUMHURİYETİ MAKEDON DİLİ VE EDEBİYATI İLKÖĞRETİM DERS MÜFREDATINDA YER ALAN VE OSMALI İMPARATORLUĞU’NUN HÜKMEDİŞİ KONUSUNU İŞLEYEN DERS KİTAPLARININ MAKEDON ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma yazısı Kuzey Makedonya Cumhuriyeti ilkokullarında Makedon Dili ve Edebiyatı ders müfredatında yer alan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu’nun hükmedişi konusunu işleyen okuma kitaplarının içeriğinde belirtilen etnik ve dini önyargıları tespit ederek, ilavetten Kuzey Makedonya Cumhuriyeti’nde öğrenim gören farklı milletlere ait ilkokul öğrencilerinin önyargılarını, şahsi fikirlerini ve farklı kültür ve geleneklere yönelik eleştirel tavırlarını inceleyerek, onların düşüncelerini hoşgörü kapsamında şekillendirmelerine, empati duygularını geliştirmelerine, farklılıklara saygı göstermelerine, sağlıklı bir diyalog ve etkileşim kurmalarına olanak sağlamayı, bu doğrultuda ders müfredatı çerçevesinde önyargıları azaltma ve yenme strateji ve mekanizmalarının oluşturulmasını öngörmektedir. Araştırma, öte yandan, Kuzey Makedonya Cumhuriyeti ilkokullarında Makedon Dili ve Edebiyatı ders müfredatında yer alan okuma kitaplarının içeriğinde belirtilen, farklılıkları sevmeye ve onlara saygı göstermeye katkıda bulunacak evrensel, insani ve beraber paylaşılan değerleri sistematik bir şekilde araştırıp ortaya farklılıkların üstesinden gelmeyi ve karşılıklı tolerans ortamının sağlanmasını, bu bağlamda eğitim sisteminin hoşgörü, birlik ve beraberlik tanımlarını ön plana çıkararak geliştirilmesini hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: tarih; edebiyat; pedagoji; stereotipler (kalıpyargılar); önyargılar; eğitim reformları/stratejileri; çocuk psikolojisi; eğitim hedefleri/stratejileri.

Topic: Education

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAIT ANXIETY LEVELS AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PLAYING FOLK DANCES

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ABSTRACT

The aim is to examine the relationship between trait anxiety levels and social integration levels of university students who play folk dances. Screening and correlation research models were used. The universe of the study; Turkey Folk Dance competitions organized by that elite athletes participated in the games and public education in schools and community centers in the Federation is comprised of players active in the industry. The sample consists of 116 people, 59 (50.1%) men and 57 (49.1%) women, who actively participated in the Süleyman Demirel University Folk Dance Group during the 2019 - 2020 academic year. Two separate measurement tools were used to collect research data. "Social Integration Scale" with thirty eight questions developed by Karacan Doğan (2011) and "Trait Anxiety Scale" with 20 items developed by Spielberger et al and adapted to Turkish by Öner Le Compte were used. Frequency (f) and percentage (%) were calculated in the evaluation of demographic information about the participants. Since the normality test is $N = 112$, $N > 50$ Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is applied. The result of the Kolmogorov - Smirnov test applied to the data obtained with the trait anxiety and social integration scales was $p < .05$. It was found that the data were not distributed normally. It was analyzed based on Pearson's chi-square value. The correlation relationship between trait anxiety and social integration scale was revealed and interpreted. It was concluded that the university students who participated in the study, who played folk dances, generally had a high level of social integration.

Keywords: *Folk Dances; Anxiety; Social Integration.*

Topic: *Education*

HALK OYUNLARI OYNAYAN ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SÜREKLİ KAYGI DÜZEYLERİ İLE SOSYAL BÜTÜNLEŞME DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Amaç, halk oyunları oynayan üniversite öğrencilerinin sürekli kaygı düzeyleri ile sosyal bütünleşme düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Tarama ve korelasyon araştırma modelleri kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın evreni; Türkiye Halk Oyunları Federasyonunun düzenlemiş olduğu yarışmalara katılmış elit sporculardan ve halk eğitim merkezleri ve okullarda halk oyunları branş'ında etkinlik gösteren oyuncularından oluşmaktadır. Örneklem 2019 – 2020 eğitim öğretim yılı içerisinde Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Halk Oyunları Topluluğuna aktif katılım sağlayan 59 (50,1%) erkek, 57 (49,1%) kadın olmak üzere 116 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Araştırma verilerini toplayabilmek için iki ayrı ölçüm aracı kullanılmıştır. Karacan Doğan (2011) tarafından geliştirilen otuz sekiz soruluk “*Sosyal Bütünleşme Ölçeği*” ve Spielberger ve arkadaşları tarafından geliştirilmiş ve Öner Le Compte tarafından Türkçe’ye uyarlanmış 20 maddelik “*Sürekli Kaygı Ölçeği*” kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılarla ilgili demografik bilgilerin değerlendirilmesinde frekans (f) ve yüzde (%) hesaplanmıştır. Normallik testi N=112 olduğundan N> 50 Kolmogorov- Smirnov testi uygulanır. Sürekli kaygı ve Sosyal bütünleşme ölçekleri ile elde edilmiş verilere uygulanan Kolmogorov – Smirnov testi sonucu p <,05 çıkmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Pearson ki kare değeri baz alınarak analiz edilmiştir. Sürekli kaygı ile sosyal bütünleşme ölçeğinin arasındaki korelasyon ilişkisi ortaya konulmuş ve yorumlanmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan halk oyunları oynayan üniversite öğrencilerinin genel olarak sosyal bütünleşme düzeylerinin yüksek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Halk Oyunları; Kaygı; Sosyal Bütünleşme.*

Topic: *Education*

INTER-RATER RELIABILITY OF TEACHER ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

Inter-rater reliability of teacher assessment is a very important principle when it comes to assessing productive skills like speaking EFL classroom. Assessing speaking is a difficult skill to assess and it depends on many factors: linguistic and paralinguistic. Teacher assessment depends on the assessor's familiarity with the topic and content of the material, the assessment instrument, subjectivity, personal characteristics, and experience. This research focuses on the inter-rater reliability of teacher assessment through oral presentations in the preparatory English language program. Two teachers assessed students' presentations. The sums of the results of 3 consecutive oral presentations were compared and some differences were noted. The differences between the teachers' assessments were expected, but the most interesting fact is that their marks get closer and closer in values from presentation to presentation.

Keywords: *reliability; teacher assessment; assessment; inter-rater-reliability; oral presentation.*

Topic: *Education*

ÇOCUK KİTAPLARININ DEĞERLER EĞİTİMİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Toplumsal yaşantımızın temel yapısını oluşturan milli, manevi, sosyal, ahlaki ve kültürel değerlerimizdir. Bu değerler insanların toplumda uyum ve birlik içerisinde yaşamasını sağlar. Değerler eğitimi bireyin kültürünü, inancını, erdemli olmayı öğrenip bunları davranışlarına aktarabilmesidir. Kendi sosyal ve kültürel değerlerini benimseyip yaşatan bireyin aynı zamanda evrensel değerlere de açık olması gerekmektedir. Çocuklara küçük yaşlardan itibaren davranış olarak kazandırılması hedeflenen değerler eğitimi çocuk kitaplarında, okudukları, dinledikleri öykülerde örtük olarak verilmelidir. Bunun için çocuklara sunulacak olan metinler toplumsal ve evrensel değerleri içermeli ve bu konulara hizmet etmelidir. Öğretim programlarının temel dayanağını oluşturan değerler eğitimi evrensel ve toplumsal değerleri çocuklara kazandırmayı amaçlar. Bu çalışmada Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı (MEB, 2019: 4), Sosyal Bilgiler Dersi Öğretim Programı (MEB, 2005: 90) ve Schwartz Değerler Sınıflaması Tablosu'nda yer alan değerler esas alınarak önemli Türk yazarların eserlerinin içerdikleri değerler açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda yansız seçilen 6 yazarımızın 21 kitabı incelenmiştir. Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemiyle yapılandırılmış, veriler belgesel tarama modeliyle elde edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda metinlerde ağırlıklı olarak duyarlılık, yardımseverlik, sevgi, eşitlik, özgürlük ve dostluk değerlerinin işlendiği saptanmıştır.

Keywords: *Türkçe eğitimi; değer; değerler eğitimi; okuma kitapları.*

Topic: *Education*

CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE OF REGULAR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN TIMES OF A PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The benefits of continuous physical activity are evident all throughout the human life. We have a constant need of movement, whereas our organism's systems function much better when we are constantly active. In coping with depression symptoms, many researchers recommend increasing the quantity of aerobe activities, which raise the heart frequency in a controlled manner as a depression prevention. Physical activities which include exercises for the strength of skeletal muscles have shown in practice a positive effect on the reduction of anxiety. Moderate to high intensity activity and exercising during the day for children and adolescents is connected to increased self-confidence, self-respect, high levels of concentration, corrective posture and better sleep; whereas for adults, light cyclic movements are mandatory for better coping with chronic diseases.

The pandemic caused by the corona virus COVID-19 closed all gyms, fitness clubs, sports playgrounds, swimming pools and child animation centers. This is the key issue in the realization of everyday physical activities, which have a preventative effect on both the physical and mental health. People all over the world have been forced to find an adequate substitute for their regular everyday activities. Moreover, due to the COVID-19 crisis education was moved completely online, restricting youth behind the screen for hours on a daily basis - causing a lasting impact to generations in their physical development. This also raises the question of physical education being moved online, as well as implications of its effectiveness. Thus, as with the other areas of life, physical activity was completely transferred via the social media, as well as other online tools. In such complex circumstances for the entire humanity, everybody has the opportunity to draw a common conclusion that one should turn to the core value – health, which also refers to regular physical activity.

Topic: Education

INTEGRATING ESP AND EAP IN EFL COURSES IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Tertiary education aims to prepare students for the professional world they are to enter upon graduation. Consequently, EFL courses should integrate elements of both EAP and ESP in order to equip student with both English language knowledge and soft skills, which are necessary for a successful career in the 21st century. The process of designing an effective EFL course curriculum begins with students' needs analysis. Obtained data provide the necessary framework for a syllabus that includes topics and assignments relevant to students' study programmes. These steps were taken when designing a tailor-made EFL course for first year students from the Faculty of Engineering and the Faculty of Graphic Design and Visual Arts at the International Balkan University in Skopje. Survey results suggest students' satisfaction with their improvement of all four language skills. In addition, pre-test and post-test results show statistically significant progress in writing, reading and speaking.

Keywords: *EFL; ESP; EAP; tertiary education; curriculum design; soft skills.*

Topic: *Education*

ANLATIBILİMSEL BİR YAKLAŞIM ÖRNEĞİ: KASIRGANIN GÖZÜ, SUSMAK NASIL DA YORUYOR İNSANI VE KORKAĞIN TÜRKÜSÜ ÜÇLEMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Her edebiyat disiplini bir tür ifade biçimidir. Yazar seçtiği konu çerçevesinde metni kurgularken, o metnin olanakları dâhilinde bir dil seçer. Dilin ustalıklı kullanımı sonucu metin, anlamsal değişikliklere uğrar ve yazarın isteği doğrultusunda da anlatı türü ve biçimsel dönüşümü gerçekleşir. Anlatısal metinler kurmaca türü anlatımlardır ve bu tür metinlerin incelenmesinde farklı yaklaşım ve yöntemlerden yararlanılabilir.

Çalışmamızda Necati Tosuner'in Kasırganın Gözü, Susmak ve Korkağın Türküsü Üçlemesi'nin anlatıbilimsel bir yaklaşımla çözümlemesi yapılacaktır. Necati Tosuner, 1960 sonrası Türk Edebiyatı öykü ve roman alanında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Metinlerinde kendine özgü anlatım olanaklarını kullanan Tosuner, öykü ve romanları dışında tiyatro, deneme çocuk kitabı türünde de birçok eser kaleme almıştır.

Çalışmamızda, eserlerdeki anlatıbilimsel bir yaklaşımla, isim ve içerik ilişkisi, bakış açısı ve anlatım teknikleri, olay örgüsü, zaman, mekân, kişiler ve tematik kurguları üzerinde durulacaktır.

İncelememizin sonucunda birbiriyle karakter veya konu bakımından benzer olan, birbirinin devamı niteliğini taşıyan bu üçlemede/ triloji üzerine uygulanacak anlatıbilimsel bir inceleme sonucunda elde edilen bulguları tespit edeceğiz.

Keywords: *Anlatıbilimsel Çözümleme; Necati Tosuner; Kasırganın Gözü; Susmak Nasıl Da Yoruyor İnsanı; Korkağın Türküsü.*

Topic: *Education*

THE INTEGRATION OF SOFT SKILLS IN ESP COURSES: A CASE STUDY AT SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

Soft skills refer to a combination of skills such as communication skills, teamwork, leadership, problem-solving, work ethic, organization, etc. These skills make it easier for people to act and interact with other people. Soft skills are crucial and as such are actively integrated in university programs. The last two years the soft skills have been integrated in the syllabi of ESP courses at South East European University. Even though students attending these courses have been always dealing with tasks involving soft skills, it was considered that these skills should be added to the syllabi with more detailed objectives, content and tasks. The paper will focus on university professors' and students' perceptions on integrating soft skills in ESP courses at South East European University. Also, it will look at the students' attitudes towards their performance regarding soft skills. The instruments used in this paper are two qualitative and quantitative questionnaires that look at this phenomenon closely by providing findings that will give further details and insights regarding the integration, importance and performance of soft skills at university level.

Keywords: *soft skills; ESP courses; professors; students; performance.*

Topic: *Education*

LEISURE TIME AS A VALUE IN STUDENT PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Leisure time, as a pedagogical and sociological concept, enables the individual to spend time free of all other everyday tasks and responsibilities. It is a time in which individual has freedom to make decision to what type of activities will be devoted. This offers a great variety of opportunities for different kinds of activities for spending a quality free time. The aim of the leisure time is not oriented only on relaxation and recovery from every day stress and difficulties, but its true value lies within the possibilities it offers for individual's personal growth and development.

Modern society offers possibilities for different types of leisure-time activities, ranging from positive, goal-oriented to activities with no value, time consuming and mass-media controlled. In this regard, it becomes crucial for individuals to develop appropriate attitudes toward the use of leisure time, awareness for its potentials, determination to resist to different fun, but with no value activities, and to learn and develop habits for planning it in a quality, productive and mindful way. This contributes positively on individual's well-being and overall life-style.

In this paper are presented findings from a survey conducted on a sample of students from International Balkan University, with aim to examine their attitudes and habits for the use of leisure time. The research itself covers several aspects such as the available free time, the type of activities students spend their leisure time on, the quality of activities, the use of social media, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on habits and perceptions about the value of leisure time, etc.

Keywords: *free time; growth; activity.*

Topic: *Education*

METİN DİLBİLİMSEL YAKLAŞIMLA MUSTAFA KUTLU’NUN UZUN HİKAYE ADLI ESERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

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ABSTRACT

Metin dilbilimi, metnin bir bütün olarak yapısı, işlevi ve metni oluşturan öğeler arasındaki ilişkileri ele alır. Metinlerin dil bilimsel ve anlamsal yapılarını inceler ve işlevleri üzerinde durur. Her edebi metnin bir yazılış amacı vardır. Yazar, dönemin toplumuna ve insanına ayna tutarak okuyucuya çeşitli mesajlar verir. Bu mesajlar bazen ilk okuyuşta anlaşılmaz, bağlaşıklık ve bağdaşıklık öğelerinden hareketle metnin anlamsal bir bütünlük içerisinde incelenmesini gerektirir. Bu çalışmada Mustafa Kutlu’nun Uzun Hikâye adlı eseri, metin dilbilimsel bakış açısıyla incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı, metinden hareketle yazarın okuyucuya vermek istediği mesajları ortaya koyarak metnin daha iyi anlaşılmasını sağlamaktır. Nitel nitelikli bu çalışmada adı geçen eserde olay örgüsü, şahıs kadrosu, zaman mekân ilişkisi, kullanılan dil üzerinde durulmuş; sözcüklerin oluşturduğu kavram ağı üzerinden motifler (örge) ve izleğe ulaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Araştırmayla geleneksel kültürden izler taşıyan ve 2 bölümden oluşan Uzun Hikâye adlı eserde Kutlu’nun; Anadolu teması ve taşralı insanlar üzerinden olay akışını kesmeden hikâyeyi sıralı ve sade bir dille anlattığı; aile, aşk, arkadaşlık, dürüstlük ve adalet kavramlarının yanı sıra göç, insan psikolojisi, kentleşme ve siyasal birçok duruma ilişkin mesajlar sunduğu saptanmıştır.

Keywords: *Metindilbilim; Bağlaşıklık ve Bağdaşıklık; Mustafa Kutlu; Uzun Hikâye.*

Topic: *Education*

LACIVERT TAŞI ROMANINDA KÜLTÜREL SİMGE OLARAK TAŞ MOTİFİ

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ABSTRACT

İlk hikâyesi Eğik Ağaçlar ile yazın dünyasında adını duyuran Sevinç Çokum, öykü ve romanlarıyla kendine has bir tarz oluşturabilen Türk edebiyatçılarından. Çokum, Lacivert Taşı adlı romanında ise Tillo'da yaşayan bir çerçi ailesinin dağılışı ile Osmanlı'nın dağılışını eş zamanlı anlatmaktadır. Roman; Hicret Bey'in, oğlu Devran'ın ve bir yolculuğu sırasında Hicret Bey'in peşine takılarak aileye katılan Kürt çocuğu Yadigâr'ın anlatıcı olduğu notlarla üç bölümde işlenmektedir.

Hicret Bey, çerçilik yaparak ailesinin geçimini sağlamaktadır. İlk eşi Zühre'den Sedef, Devran, Selvi, Tutku ve Alaca; ikinci eşi Telli'den ise Turna ve Gurbet isimlerini verdikleri yedi çocuğu olmuştur. Bir de yolculukları sırasında peşine takılan ve kendisinden ayrılmayan Yadigâr'ı yanına almıştır. Hicret Bey ve ailesi; çevresinde sevilen, saygı duyulan, sözüne değer verilen bir ailedir. Hicret Bey'in çok sevdiği devesi Humar'ın boynuna hanımı Telli tarafından takılan ve koruyucu özelliği olduğuna inanılan, birliğin sembolü lacivert taşının kaybolmasıyla birlikte aile birbiri ardına gelen pek çok felaket yaşamıştır.

Taş, Mezopotamya'dan Hintlilere, Romalılarından eski Anadolu uygarlıklarına, eski Türklerden Çinlilere kadar pek çok uygarlık ve kültürde kutsal bir önem ifade etmektedir. Çalışmada, Hicret Bey ailesinin birliğini, bütünlüğünü sağlayan; kaybı ile bir dizi felaketin yaşandığı "Lacivert Taşı" ile Türk kültüründe birliğin, bütünlüğün sembolü olan ve etrafında çeşitli inanışların geliştiği taş kültü/motifi incelenmiştir.

Keywords: *Sevinç Çokum; Lacivert Taşı; kültür; taş.*

Topic: *Education*

STORYBOARDING AS TEACHING PRACTICE AND ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUE IN TEACHER TRAINING

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ABSTRACT

This research started as a spin-off to the Erasmus+ project *Ecological Learning and Simulation Environments in Higher Education* (ELSE – 2018-1-IT02-KA203-048006), which was promoted and coordinated by Università della Tuscia (IT) for the span of the past three years and included a consortium of ten universities, among which IBU (N. Macedonia), and a SME expert in Technology Enhanced Learning. The main scope of the project was to innovate academic pedagogies in view of developing students' competences for the XXI century, thus trying to advance the Bologna process and promoting the European Higher Education Area (EHEA). As part of a flexible toolkit to be used by academic tutors to design and deliver lessons, one of the Intellectual Outputs envisaged the production of a digital editor (ECORE) for the creation of learning games (Serious Games) to be destined to academic teaching environments. This objective implied developing basic skills and easy-to-use tools for academic instructors and making them capable to functionally integrate processes which normally pertain to different professional competences such as those of the training specialist, on the one hand, and those of the instructional designer, on the other. Indeed, the practice of both these functions requires advanced abilities to plan teaching and storyboarding in particular to transpose academic contents into simulation/gamification environments, even in the presence of accessible and friendly digital tools. The experience carried out during the ELSE project has inspired a related yet more specific issue connected to the pre- and in-service teacher training initiatives organized by the Tuscia partner: i.e., could storyboarding be adopted within an efficient teaching practice and as a learning assessment technique in teacher training? Significant indicators supporting a positive response to this question were collected through a qualitative survey conducted on teachers who had enrolled in the Special vakra training at Università della Tuscia in the A.Y. 2019-20. After playing a Serious Game created by the project team and addressing school topics, this group of 40 teachers produced storyboards to simulate further typical school situations at all levels. The analysis of their products revealed a relevant educational potential for the practice of storyboarding as a teaching/learning strategy and provided practical indications in favour of the research hypothesis.

Topic: Education

COVID-19: DISTANCE LEARNING IN MEDICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE IN QUARANTINE PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 has been declared as a pandemic disease by the WHO on March 11th, 2020. The disease started in Wuhan province in China in late December 2019. Since that time, the global incidence of COVID-19 disease has increased dramatically. Algorithm for conducting distance education. Preparation of students at the Department of Surgery. Distance learning of students in conditions quarantine Covid-19. The question of the use of this form of education in medical educational institutions remains controversial. On the one hand, the advantages of distance education are the possibility of teaching a large number of students at once, facilitating the educational process, in the case of teaching people with disabilities, adaptability - learning using modern software and hardware makes e-education more effective, also, usually, distance learning is cheaper than regular education. first of all, by reducing the cost of moving, living in another city, reducing the cost of organizing the courses themselves. Opponents of the use of distance education in medicine believe that mastering practical skills, which are the main component in training future medical workers, is impossible in this way. However, in our opinion, the use of this form of education in medical schools is not only possible, but necessary.

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of the student have participated in distance learning in their medical schools. Further analysis of the non-participating students showed that 6th-year students were the least to be involved in distance learning as the majority of them have completed their academic courses before the COVID-19 curfew.

With advances in technologies and social media, distance learning is a new and rapidly growing approach for undergraduate, postgraduate, and health care providers. Regardless of reported benefits, medical students preferred the blended approach in teaching as distance learning represented a major challenge to acquire adequate clinical medical skills. Naturally, training a doctor in practical skills requires traditional face-to-face contact, but all theoretical training and exercise in decision-making can take place remotely.

Keywords: *Distance learning; Medical students; COVID-19.*

Topics: *Education*

STUDENTS' VIEWS ON EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine students' educational needs, difficulties and opportunities during the Covid 19 pandemic process, in terms of students' views. Semi-structured interview technique was used in this study, which has a phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research approaches. The study group consists of fifteen students studying in secondary education in the city of Prizren, Kosovo in the spring semester of the 2020-2021 academic year, and selected using the criterion sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling methods. After the interviews were carried out, themes were formed by coding the written data in line with qualitative research. The data collected under themes were subjected to content analysis. Since the analysis of the data continues, the findings of the research, the results obtained by reaching the findings and the suggestions to be developed will be shared with the participants at the congress if the paper is accepted.

Keywords: *Outbreak; Education, Difficulty; Opportunity and Opinion.*

Topic: *Education*

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF BASIC/DEVELOPMENTAL/REMEDIAL/INTEGRATED WRITING COURSES

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ABSTRACT

Although the field of composition/rhetoric has existed as a topic of scholarly inquiry for almost three thousand years, ‘basic writing,’ its lesser-known, disenfranchised sibling, only formally appeared in academic discourse in the 1960s. Furthermore, there seems to be both a widespread lack of understanding over precisely who the writers are who enroll in these courses and also a limited consensus over exactly what should be taking place in these classrooms. To this end, the present study attempts to investigate which topics, objectives, and assignments are most prominently foregrounded through two levels of analysis. First, a corpus study is undertaken of the college- and university-level course descriptions offered for various levels, if they exist, of developmental composition at seventy-five post-secondary institutions in the United States, ultimately representing all four regional areas of the country and covering approximately 3.53% of the college student population (696,349). Second, where available, sample syllabi are examined to determine how closely they correspond to such descriptions, in order to identify whether these courses provide diverse, scaffolded writing assignments or simply reify pre-existing educational divisions. As such, the present study serves, following Bartholomae (1993), as an exploratory, actionable project and not simply as “more talk about basic writing.”

Keywords: *corpus linguistics; academic discourse; writing instruction; pedagogy; remediation.*

Topic: *Education*

TRAINING INTERNS-SURGEONS

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ABSTRACT

The experience of training interns - surgeons on the basis of credit-module system is given. The point estimation of knowledge and abilities of each module and discipline as a whole is developed, results of use are resulted. Restructuring of postgraduate education in Ukraine on the basis of the Bologna Declaration provides for the development and implementation of a single system of credit units - the European credit transfer system ECTS, which is a conditional unit for measuring workload and assessing its mastery by the student. The experience of conducting the educational process on new technologies during higher education dictates the need to apply similar approaches to postgraduate education of doctors, including during their internship in various specialties. Objective: to evaluate 15 years of experience in conducting an internship in surgery on the basis of the applied credit-module training system. Many years of previous experience of internship on the basis of the Department of Surgery №1 of the Dnipro State Medical University (from 16/03/2021) allowed to experimentally apply a credit-module system of training of interns - surgeons from 2005/2006 academic year. The introduction of the innovation was preceded by extensive methodological work, including the creation of accounting documents for teachers and interns, writing manuals for interns, development of criteria for assessing the quality of training of young professionals, based on daily multilateral evaluation of material distributed by modules.

Keywords: *Experience; training, interns; surgeons.*

Topic: *Education*

THE ETHICAL ASPECT OF ONLINE EXAMINATION

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ABSTRACT

Academic dishonesty has been a recurring issue in the assessment process in education. Onsite exam invigilation was carefully organized and easily controlled prior to the covid-19 pandemics. As the pandemic lockdowns took over schools were forced to shift their classrooms online. This resulted to a radical change in the teaching and learning process. This change did not spare the examination process, as all the exams are being carried out through the computer screen. Online exam supervision is reduced to tiny square bits showing the face of the examinees. By this reduction the students get the impression that the proctor has limited access to their physical space thus, providing more flexibility and comfort for cheating. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the efficiency of online examination software programs in providing honest and accurate reflection of the knowledge that the student has accumulated and to provide alternative examination methods which will measure the real knowledge of the student.

Keywords: *online exams; academic dishonesty; proctoring; ethics.*

Topic: *Education*

YABANCILARA TÜRKÇE VEYA TÜRKLERE YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETİMİ BAĞLAMINDA KARŞILAŞTIRMALI DİLBİLGİSİ VE SÖZLÜK KULLANIMI

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ABSTRACT

Bu çalışmada *Yabancı Dil Olarak Türkçe* öğrenen bir Alman ile Almanca öğrenen bir Türkün sözlüğü nasıl Karşılaştırmalı Dilbilgisi kitabı olarak kullanabileceği, aktarım yanlışları bağlamında biçim – anlam karşıtlığıyla gösterilecektir. Konuyu aşağıdaki bilimsel verilerle gerekçelendiriyorum. Yabancı dil öğrenenler, her zaman açık / örtük biçimde anadiliyle karşılaştırma yapar. Karşılaştırma yoluyla aradaki farklar görülüp öğrenme güçlüğü yaratan hususlara göre strateji geliştirilir. Karşılaştırmalı Dilbilgisinin ortaya çıkışını hazırlayan etmenler Türkçenin de yabancı dil olarak öğretilmesi açısından belirleyicidir. Yabancı dil öğrenmedeki başarı/başarısızlık genellikle bilindik yöntemlerle ilişkilendirilse de başarının özü Karşılaştırmalı Dilbilgisinin verilerinden yararlanmaya dayanır. Sözlük kullanmak özellikle yabancı dille ilgisi olan öğrenci, öğretmen ve akademisyenlerin daima ihtiyaç duyduğu bir şeydir. Bizce iki dilli ya da çok dilli sözlükler örtük Karşılaştırmalı Dilbilgisi kitaplarıdır. Türkçeyi yabancı dil olarak öğrenenler veya anadili Türkçe olup İngilizce/Almanca/Fransızca vs. öğrenen Türkler için en önemli başvuru kaynağı, diller arasındaki farklılıkları gözetken sözlüklerdir. Dolayısıyla sözlük yazarlarının Karşılaştırmalı Dilbilgisinin verilerinden yararlanarak sözlüğün kim(ler) tarafından ne zaman, nerede, niçin ve nasıl kullanılabileceğini belirleyip sözlük yazmaları gerekir.

Keywords: *Yabancı dil öğrenimi; Karşılaştırmalı Dilbilim; Sözlük kullanımı.*

Topic: *Education*

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN STUDENT'S PERFORMANCE: A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper raises the question: "How have the achievements of students during online learning changed in the time of Covid -19 compared to the period when learning and teaching traditionally took place". This paper analyzes through descriptive statistics and other statistical methods the results achieved by students in the subject of Intermediate Macroeconomics in the academic year 2019-2020 and 2020-2021. At the Mediterranean University of Albania, the course of Intermediate Macroeconomics is developed in the first semester of the second year in Bachelor Cycle in Economic Science with profiles: Business Administration, Finance Banking and Accounting and Business - Law. During the academic year 2019-2020, the teaching was done in a classic method and took place in the auditorium while in 2020-2021 the teaching was developed on the Google Classroom platform. In this aspect, the purpose of this study is to compare student's achievements in the same subject before and during the health crisis and to draw conclusions by arguing which of the teaching methods has generated the highest results. This statistical analysis of data is done after almost a year of online teaching and learning which means that it is the right time to assess the opportunities and threats of Covid -19 in the field of education.

Keywords: *education; Covid-19; online learning, statistical analysis.*

Topic: *Education*

USING GUIDED DISCOVERY FOR STRUCTURES

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ABSTRACT

In the most widespread PPP (Presentation-Practice-Production) instructional model to teaching grammatical structures in ELT methodology, the first stage of Presentation is the stage in which the new structures are presented to the students using their prior knowledge and a clear context. It is also, generally, where the focus is on the teacher who explains, teaches, describes a certain structure, making it therefore the most teacher-centered of all the stages. In contemporary teaching, and particularly in the online learning context, in which the reliance on the teacher is diminished, student-led clarification of language from a text, also known as guided discovery, is exactly what we can use to eliminate teacher-centeredness and promote student autonomy and student-centeredness, making the students more responsible and taking a more active role in their own progress. Our research aimed at proving this hypothesis, including students from the International Balkan University taking English language courses. The context was particularly important as in this context the PPP is deeply rooted. The results confirmed our assumptions, as to the prevalence of PPP, as well as the student-centeredness and challenging nature of discovery techniques.

Keywords: *ELT methodology; PPP; discovery techniques; guided discovery.*

Topic: *Education*

CULTURE AS THE FIFTH LANGUAGE SKILL - A STUDY CONDUCTED IN A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN GOSTIVAR

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to analyze how much information teachers and students share in the classroom setting, regarding culture. Except the four teaching skills as we know them: listening, speaking, writing, and reading, teachers nowadays should pay attention to also teach them the fifth important skill of modern times, which is culture. There are indications that teachers spend little time communicating about cultural topics in a classroom setting, only if the books contain activities of that kind.

Therefore, this issue should be introduced to teachers, since adding cultural elements in-class and additionally homework, the students could achieve cultural consciousness, respect other cultures, be aware of prejudices and stereotypes, and extend their boundaries and knowledge through study. The first research instrument used for this study was a Likert Scale questionnaire for 50 students at the Primary School “Ismail Qemali” in Gostivar, North Macedonia. Instead, the second instrument were interviews for teachers, teaching at different schools in North Macedonia.

The overall study results show that, even though teachers try to provide students with different cultural information, including native culture, there is not enough time in a class session to incorporate new materials that are not in the state curriculum. According to the participants of the study, even though there is interest in learning about foreign cultures from the books, they would also gladly use digital resources, to do so.

Keywords: *culture; new language skill; culture and language teaching; technology; cultural elements.*

Topic: *Education*

A COMPARATIVE STUDY INTO THE MAJOR PROBLEMS WITH ONLINE LEARNING AT INTERNATIONAL BALKAN UNIVERSITY (NORTH MACEDONIA) AND GAZI UNIVERSITY (TURKEY)

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ABSTRACT

Much of the world changed with the outbreak of the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic and education was no exception. The transition from the traditional classroom and model of learning to the online one was a challenge for both students and teachers, at all levels of education. The survey we conducted aimed at answering two research questions, the first one investigating the main problems with online learning from the students' perspective, and the second was trying to get feedback from the students on how some of these issues (and which) might have been/be overcome with the help of the professors and the university as a whole. The research also presents a comparative study between two universities from two different countries – International Balkan University from Skopje (North Macedonia) and Gazi University from Ankara (Turkey). An online questionnaire was administered to undergraduate and postgraduate students at these universities, and the results were surprising in the fact that all students, regardless of location or age, had the same top three problems. Suggestions on overcoming the problems varied, but conclusion could be made to address and tackle the difficulties for the upcoming semester/s of online learning.

Keywords: *online learning; tertiary education; student problems; pandemic; Covid-19.*

Topic: *Education*

THE STORY-BASED AND THE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY FRAMEWORKS WITHIN A SYLLABUS

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ABSTRACT

The writer of the present paper suggests a syllabus of six teaching hours during which the story-based framework and the educational technology framework are combined and implemented. The basic aim of the syllabus is the development of the lexis of the Greek students of the fourth grade in the subject of the English Language, which is taught as a foreign language at Greek state schools. Apart from the development of vocabulary, the syllabus aims at the improvement of a series of cognitive, metacognitive and affective skills. Therefore, the syllabus revolves around the enhancement of the pupils' language skills, the strategies, their mental and emotional development, self-confidence, motivation, curiosity, imagination and creativity. Moreover, the suggested syllabus has been designed on the basis of the specific learners' characteristics, interests and needs along with the principles of the national curriculum in Greece. During the six teaching hours the EFL teacher adopts an eclectic and holistic approach and thus, takes advantage of the educational benefits of the story-based and the educational technology frameworks so as to meet the basic tenets of designing a syllabus being, simplicity, flexibility, adaptability and availability of resources. Furthermore, he employs a song, puppets, a game and shadow theatre. Finally, the produced teaching materials are hopefully attempted to be attractive and entertaining and are presented at the end of the paper.

Keywords: *TEFL; syllabus; lexis; teaching methodology.*

Topic: *Education*

HIGH SCHOOLS STUDENTS' VIEWS ABOUT THE TEACHING PROFESSION

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ABSTRACT

In its essence, the teaching profession is one of those professions that have high social responsibility. The school and teachers as dominant carriers of educational work in almost 20 years of the lives of children and young people continually affect their development. They participate in the creation of active citizenship, social cohesion, social integration and inclusion in a systematized, planned and organized manner. They participate in the development of each individual and in the development of the society in which they live. Like all other professions, the teaching profession has arisen as a result of the division of labor and its continuous development is influenced by social, economic, technological and scientific factors. Science and practice have shown that the teaching profession is not attractive to young people for many reasons. For these reasons, we conducted a survey about high school students' views (students from the fourth year) for the teaching profession. Their views on the teaching profession were perceived through the answer to the following questions: why is it good to be a teacher, what high school students mean by the syntagma - good teacher, and why on the other hand they don't want to be teachers. The survey covered 150 students in the fourth year in secondary schools in Macedonia. The research was conducted in the 2017/18 school year. The results of the research served to see if and how

Keywords: *interest; attractiveness; advantages; disadvantages; teachers.*

Topic: *Education*

OUTDOOR ACTIVITY AND THEIR IMPORTANCE FOR THE PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN - SPECIAL REVIEW OF THE PANDEMIC SITUATION

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ABSTRACT

Play, and especially outdoor play, is essential for the overall development of children. Through outdoor play, they learn, get to know the world around them, socialize, learn and understand their strengths and abilities develop imagination and enjoy the environment around them. Knowledge of the environment, as well as natural social processes, introduces the child to the perception and understanding of relationships in the immediate environment, helps the development of children's thinking and other psychic functions and enriches children's vocabulary, necessary for good and clear communication with their environment.

Staying outdoors contributes at the same time for both mental and physical well – being, contribute for possitive engagement, better revitalization, decrease of tension, confusion, anger and depression; greater enjoyment, cognitive functioning, better sleep and improvement of individual well – being.

Social media also have their impact on today's children lives. Just sitting in front of a computer or another electronic medium reduces physical activity and leads to sedentary behavior of children. This should be especially emphasized and practiced especially today, in the new living conditions, when we have limited opportunities for unimpeded movement due to health protocols imposed by the pandemic, which in itself has led to increased use of electronic media in children's leisure time.

Therefore, a good combination of indoor study time for a successful career and outdoor physical activity to stay healthy is important for a child's development and growth.

Keywords: *outdoor activity; children; development; medium impact; pandemic.*

Topic: *Education*

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRETMENLERİNE YÖNELİK YAPILMIŞ DOKTORA TEZLERİNİN ANALİZİ

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ABSTRACT

Bu araştırma, beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerine yönelik yapılmış doktora tezlerinin nicel olarak tespiti için yapılmıştır. Doktora tezlerinin konu, künye, özet yönünden değerlendirilmesinin yapılması ve beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerine yönelik çalışmalar hakkında bir bakış açısı geliştirilmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma grubunu, beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerine yönelik Türkiye’de yapılmış 46 adet doktora tezi oluşturmuştur. Elde edilen verilerin toplanmasında doküman incelemesi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistik yöntemlerinden yüzde ve frekans kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular içerik analizi kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Araştırmada doktora tezlerinin 2010 yılına kadar toplam 9 adet olduğu, 2010 yılı ve sonrasında bir artış gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. 46 doktora tezinden 25’inin Ankara ilinde ve 19’unun ise Gazi Üniversitesi’nde yapıldığı, beden eğitimi öğretmenlerinin kişisel özelliklerinin ve mesleki yeterliklerinin değerlendirmesini konu alan bu tezlerin, çoğunlukla nicel yöntemin kullanıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamına giren 46 doktora tezinden 25’inin Ankara ilinde ve 19’unun ise Gazi Üniversitesi’nde yapılmış olması, Ankara ilinin ve Gazi Üniversitesi’nin spor alanına öncülük ettiğini ve bu alanda taşıyıcılığıyla ön plana çıktığını göstermiştir. Beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerinin sorunlarıyla alakalı tez çalışmalarının sayısının ise yetersiz olduğu görülmüştür.

Keywords: *beden eğitimi; beden eğitimi öğretmeni; doktora tezi; analiz.*

Topic: *Education*

BETTER TO WEAR OUT THAN TO RUST OUT: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR TEACHERS' SELF-DEVELOPMENT AND RESPONSIVENESS DURING COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has had a colossal impact on higher education across the globe; particularly on the abrupt shift from face to face instruction to online delivery as a measure to prevent massive spread of the virus. To that end, this research study reflects upon the current situation of Algerian university teachers' self-development initiatives to effectively address the requirements of distant teaching and learning. Therefore, it examines this endeavour for making a change to their practise by reporting on an attitudinal questionnaire that is administered to thirty teachers at the department of foreign languages at Ibn Khaldoun University, Tiaret, Algeria. The results indicate that the major opportunity has been the teachers' self-development in using technological applications and platforms (Eg., Moodle, Zoom, Google Classroom and MOOCs) to resume their teaching amidst the disruption. Fundamentally, working remotely ignites teachers' curiosity to explore innovative technological media since the majority of teachers did not receive any pre-or in-service training in this field. Specifically, teachers have maintained connectivity through the implementation of online-learning communities, mainly among Master students to provide them with full support in order to complete their Master dissertation and meet the deadlines. Through their experiences, teachers have developed responsive endeavours towards re-designing curricula that take into consideration their students' needs at the academic and well-being level as well. A colossal pitfall that the teachers have underlined and reflected upon during the pandemic is a serious thought about fostering the Algerian university students' self-regulated learning skills, learning strategies and autonomy to develop their academic profiles in their own contexts.

Keywords: *autonomy; COVID-19; teacher-student connectivity; distant learning; self-development.*

Topic: *Education*

INVESTIGATION OF THE VARIABLES THAT PREDICT UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION TENDENCIES

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ABSTRACT

Academic procrastination is one of the most common behaviors among university students. Academic postponement is the last minute of homework assignments, preparation for exams, or assignments to be delivered at the end of the semester. This study will examine the variables that predict the academic procrastination tendencies of university students. In this context, students' gender, age level, field of education, class level and the region they live in are considered as independent variables in the study. The study was conducted according to the relational scanning model, one of the quantitative research methods. 642 students from a state university participated in the study. 342 of the students are male and 299 are female. The Academic Procrastination Scale, developed by Tuckman (1991) and adapted into Turkish by Özer, Saçkes, and Tuckman (2013), was used to determine students' academic procrastination tendencies. The scale consists of sixteen items and one dimension. In addition, a personal information form prepared by the researcher was used to determine the demographic characteristics of the students in the study. When the findings of the study were examined, a weak correlation was found between age, marital status and the type of field of education and academic procrastination. The results of the study show that gender, age level, field of study, class level and the region of residence have a 3% predictive power on academic procrastination tendency. In this context, it may be important to consider the variables discussed in terms of decreasing the academic procrastination tendency. Future research may examine the different variables that can cause academic procrastination.

Keywords: *academic procrastination; University students; regression analysis*

Topic: *Education*

THE EFFECT OF GAMIFICATION OF LEARNING ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT: A META-ANALYSIS OF STUDIES CONDUCTED IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Gamification helps to make learning fun and motivate students by attracting the attention of students. In the literature, it is seen that the studies conducted to determine the effect of gamification of learning on academic achievement have reached contradictory results. While some studies have found that gamification increases academic achievement, some studies report that gamification of learning has no effect on academic achievement. In this direction, the aim of the study is to examine the effect of gamification of learning on academic achievement through meta-analysis. In addition, the education level, the course in which gamification was applied, and the sample size were considered as moderator variables in the study. In this context, master's thesis, doctoral dissertation and articles that were conducted between 2010 and 2020, were appropriate for the research problem and had statistical data to be included in the meta-analysis study were reviewed and investigated in Turkish and English from databases. In the study, only research conducted in Turkey were included in the meta-analysis. In this direction, the national-level outcomes of the effect of gamification in learning on academic achievement will be examined. As a result of the literature review, 1327 studies were reached. Among these studies, it was determined that 20 studies met the inclusion criteria. In the studies combined under the random effect model, it was determined that gamification of learning has a moderate effect on academic achievement. In the study, it was determined that the effect size of academic achievement did not differ significantly according to the education level and sample size. In terms of the type of lesson in which learning by gamification, it was determined that academic achievement significantly differentiated. In this context, it can be said that gamification is an effective method for teaching.

Keywords: *gamification; meta-analysis; academic achievement.*

Topic: *Education*

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY AND THE INTEGRATED SKILLS APPROACH-ANALYZING MODERN LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Reading at an academic level refers to the process of comprehending different materials, texts and fine literature. This process requires many elements, such as: previous background knowledge, vocabulary acquisition and critical thinking skills. It also requires a strategic approach that would facilitate the process of understanding, applying, and analyzing. This paper therefore aims to elaborate an integrated approach to academic reading in general and literature in specific by implementing Bloom's taxonomy. Research questions are: 1. Will Bloom's taxonomy and higher order thinking skills help students surpass difficulties in analyzing academic texts? 2. How can the integrated skills approach be implemented by teachers? 3. Is this approach more effective in teaching reading/literature at University level?

The instruments used in conducting the research are: a teacher questionnaire, consisting of 12 questions and a student questionnaire consisting of three sub-parts: reading comprehension (interpreting knowledge and analysis), Bloom's Taxonomy and a post-reading survey. Participants in the study are 50 third year students of Faculty of Philology, English language and literature of Tetova University and 5 teachers of the English department, teaching either literature or academic reading skills. Results, findings and discussions will be further elaborated in the paper.

Keywords: *academic reading; integrated approach; strategic approach; Bloom's taxonomy; modernism.*

Topic: *Education*

EXAMINING THE PICTURE STORY BOOKS IN LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT

Picture story books have the role of enriching and enriching children's imaginations in the 3-6 age period. The availability of libraries for families with children in this age range will increase the choice of books they can read to their children. From this point of view, in this research, it is aimed to determine the situation about 3-6 years old illustrated children's books in libraries in Istanbul. In this descriptive study, document analysis was used as a data collection technique. By using criterion sampling, a total of 698 illustrated children's books aged 3-6 were reached in 5 libraries on the European side of Istanbul and selected according to their opening dates. While 68.9% of the books in the libraries are domestic, 30.4% are translation publications. In 95.4% of the books in libraries, the number of pages is appropriate for the age group. When the pictures and texts in the book were examined whether they complement each other, it was determined that the pictures and texts of 658 books complement each other and partially in 16 books. In line with the findings of the research, it can be said that Turkish books should be more included in children's libraries.

Keywords: *Children libraries; preschool children; picture story books.*

Topic: *Education*

SETTING UP VIRTUAL EXCHANGE FOR PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS: A COLLABORATIVE PROJECT BETWEEN A MACEDONIAN AND A US UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

In this talk I will discuss the process of setting up a collaborative virtual exchange project for pre-service teachers from a Macedonian and a US university. It was a 6-week project entitled *Teaching in a Time of COVID-19*. Its aim was to get the pre-service teachers to plan and deliver online lessons in micro-teaching sessions, while promoting networking and global citizen skills development. The course employed a range of online tools to facilitate interaction and was moderated by the pre-service teachers' course instructors, one from each culture. The talk outlines the structure and the timeline of the course, and presents a selection of the materials which were specifically designed for the purposes of this virtual exchange. Finally, the limitation of the virtual set-up are discussed and avenues for improvement suggested.

Keywords: *online learning; pre-service teacher education; virtual exchange.*

Topic: *Education*

History

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL AND MILITARY STRUGGLE FOR INFLUENCE ON POST-SOVIET STATES

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ABSTRACT

Since the Middle Ages, Russia has always followed a policy of expansion. Expanding its borders, Rusiya tried to use communism in line with its colonial interests during the Soviet Union period. During and after the Cold War period, the Moscow administration acted on the regional crisis in order to protect its influence in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Even the politicians of the states in the regions mentioned above have tried to make politics over these regional crises. The Moscow administration puts political and military pressure on Ukraine through the Donbas and Crimea regions, Georgia on Ossetia and Abkhazia, and Azerbaijan and Armenia through the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. In this way, seems that Russia is trying to maintain its declining political and military influence in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the South Caucasus.

In the study, the course and results of Russia's efforts to maintain its own political and military population through crises in the post-Soviet Post-Soviet states were investigated, while the newspapers of the period, political dialogues and agreements about the region were also discussed. With this article, Russia's colonialist and aggressive policy regarding the Post-Soviet regions will be investigated, and the reasons why it is continued more aggressively and decisively in our global world with the Putin government.

Keywords: *Russia; Post-Soviet Countries; Globalizing World Order; Annexation of Crimea; Abkhazia and Ossetia; Nagorno-Karabakh Problem.*

Topic: *History*

SOVYETLER BİRLİĞİ SONRASI RUSİYA’NIN POST-SOVYET DEVLETLERİ ÜZERİNDE SİYASİ VE ASKERİ NÜFUZ MÜCADELESİ

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ÖZET

Orta Çağ’dan itibaren Rusiya hep bir yayılma politikası izlemiştir. Sınırlarını genişleten Rusiya, Sovyetler Birliği dönemi de komünizmi kendi sömürgeci çıkarları doğrultusunda kullanmaya çalışmıştır. Soğuk Savaş dönemi ve sonrası Moskova yönetimi, Doğu Avrupa’da, Kafkaslar’da ve Orta Asya’da kendi nüfuzunu korumak için bölgesel kirizler üzerinden hareket etmiştir. Hatta ismi zikr edilen bölgelerde bulunan devletlerin siyaset adamları da bu bölgesel krizler üzerinden politka yapmaya çalışmışlardır. Moskova yönetimi Ukraniya’ya Donbas ve Kırım bölgeleri, Gürcistan’a Osetya ve Abhazya, Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan’a ise Dağlık Karabağ Sorunu üzerinden siyasi ve askeri baskı yapmaktadır. Bu yolla Rusiya’nın Doğu Avrupa, Orta Asya ve Güney Kafkasya’da kendi azalan siyasi ve askeri nüfuzunu korumaya çalıştığını görmekteyiz.

Çalışmada, Rusiya’nın Sovyetler sonrası Post-Sovyet devletlerinde kendi siyasi ve askeri nüfuzunu krizler üzerinden sürdürmeye çalışmasının gidişatı ve sonuçları araştırılırken, dönemin gazeteleri, bölgeyle ilgili siyasi dialoglar ve anlaşmalarla birlikte konuyla ilgili eserler de ele alınmıştır. Bu makale ile Rusiya’nın Post-Sovyet bölgelerine dair yürüttüğü sömürgeci ve saldırgan politikası, küresel dünyamızda Putin iktidarı ile daha da saldırgan ve kararlı bir şekilde sürdürüldüğünün sebepleri araştırılmağa çalışılacaktır.

Keywords: *Rusiya, Post-Sovyet Ülkeleri; Küreselleşen Dünya Düzeni; Kırımın İlhakı; Abhazya ve Osetya; Dağlık Karabağ Sorunu.*

Topic: *History*

THE ACTIVITY OF ISMAIL HAKI BURSEVI IN MACEDONIA (1675-1685)

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ABSTRACT

Ismail Hakki Bursevi is one of the most famous Ottoman mutasawifs who in the period from 1675 to 1685 resided in Skopje, Veles and Strumica, where he is engaged in religious-educational and writing activities. Ismail Hakki Bursevi was a student of Osman Fazli Efendi, and was a member of the Jalwati Tariqah. Osman Fazli Efendi in 1675 sent Ismail Hakki Bursevi to Skopje, where with his religious lectures in the most famous mosques in Skopje he gathered a large number of followers.

Ismail Hakki Bursevi is the author of the major work *Ruhu-l-Beyan* (The Spirit of the Qur'an), which is an exegesis of the Qur'anic text. In addition to this major work, Bursevi is the author of several texts, such as *Esmâü-l-Husna Şerhi* (Explanation of the Names of God), *Namazın Hakikati* (The Reality of Prayer), *Kenzi Mahfi* (The Hidden Treasure), *Mesnevi Şerhi* (Explanation of the Masnawi) and others. His activity in Macedonia confirms that this country during the Ottoman rule was a territory where the most famous Sufis of that period lived and worked.

Keywords: *Ottoman empire; Quran; ruler; territory.*

Topic: *History*

KOLONYAL VE POST-KOLONYAL DÖNEMDE “WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE” KADININ OY KULLANMA VE SEÇİMLERE KATILMA HAKKI ÇERÇEVESİNDE TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

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ABSTRACT

Kadının seçme ve seçilme hakkı siyasal yaşamdaki varlığı ve görünürlüğünü ifade etmektedir. Bu konu kadının geleceğini tayin etme ve bu süreçte söz hakkına sahip olması anlamına gelmektedir. Bu konunun insan hakları çerçevesinde değerlendirilebilmesi gereği konunun doğasını anlamayı ifade etmektedir. Zira bu gibi siyasal hak ve özgürlükler toplumu oluşturan bireylerin *kadın/erkek* tümünün hakkı ve özgürlüğü olmalıdır. Ötekileştirilmeden, her hangi bir açıdan kategorize edilmeden kimi dayanakları ile oluşturulmuş bu hak mahrumiyeti çeşitli toplumlarda farklı gerekçeler ve kültür kodları üzerine temellendirilmiştir. Esasında konunun bir insan hakları sorunu olduğunu düşünmek gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamın tarihsel süreç içerisinde bakıldığında kolonyal süreci tecrübe etmiş toplumlarda diğerlerine göre öncelenmiş olduğu anlaşılmaktadır ilaveten seçme ve seçilme hakkının da kademeli değil bir arada aynı anda sağlanmış olduğu dikkat çekmektedir. Çalışma bu durumun ulus devletleşme ile de ilişkili olduğuna işaret ederek Post-kolonyal dönemde bu hareketliliğin artış gösterdiğine odaklanmaktadır. Öyle ki bu dönemde kadınlara birçok ülkede aynı anda tanınan bu oy kullanma hakkı hareketinin dekolonyalizm ile ilişkilendirilebilmesi söz konusu çalışmanın bir diğer tespitidir. Bu bağlamda söz konusu süreç kadın hakları açısından ele alınırken konuyu sadece seçme ve seçilme hakkı çerçevesinde daraltarak Türkiye örneği üzerinden yukarıda sıralanan çıkarımlar ile ilişkilendirmek amaçlamaktadır.

Keywords: *Kolonyalizm; Women Suffrage; Post-kolonyalizm; Oy Kullanma Hakkı; İnsan Hakları; Kadın Hakları; Seçme ve Seçilme.*

Topic: *History*

AMERICAN HISTORY WITH THE RED SKIN CULT AND THE RED SKIN (1817-1858)

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ABSTRACT

American history is full of mystery. One of the reasons for this unknowns comes from the fact that American historians are historiographers by putting their national interests in the foreground while conveying what has happened. The American historian scrupulously avoids any sentence that might put his nation and state under responsibility. The indigenous culture and wars with the indigenous people, which are the soft bellies of the Americans, are eliminated in this regard, and no details are given directly on these issues.

The Red Skin-White Man conflict, which started with the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in the 1490s, when the first contact with the Red Skinned was established, continued until the 20th century. The best known Red Skin War in this period is the three separate Seminole Tribe-White Man wars that took place in Florida between 1817-1858. The war that started with this tribe actually started with the sale of Louisiana State to the American State by Napoleon Bonaparte for 15 million dollars and lasts for about 40 years. Subjected to constant massacres throughout this process, the Seminole tribes finally become submissive and leave their lands as the white man wishes. However, the struggle is continued **WAR IN** by the leaders of the Seminole, and eventually Legendary personalities are born among these leaders.

The paper will be about the Seminole Wars within the framework of the Red Skin Cult in America and the Indian-White Man wars and the new Florida emerging at the end of these wars.

Topic: History

AMERIKAN TARİHİNDE KIZIL DERİLİ KÜLTÜ VE SEMINOLE KIZIL DERİLİLERİNE UYGULANAN SOYKIRIM (1817-1858)

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ÖZET

Amerika tarihi bilinmezlerle doludur. Bu bilinmezlerin nedenleri arasında Amerikan tarihçilerinin olayları aktarırken milli menfaatlerini ön plana alarak tarih yazıcılığı yapıyor olmalarından kaynaklanmaktadır. Amerikan tarihçisi kendi milletini ve devletini sorumluluk altına sokabilecek her türlü cümleden titizlikle uzak durmaktadır. Amerikalıların yumuşak karnı olan yerli kültürü ve yerlilerle olan savaşlar da bu meyanda elen alınır ve asla doğrudan bu konularda detay verilmemeye çalışılır.

Kızıl Derililerle ilk temasın kurulduğu 1490'lı yıllarda Kristof Kolomb'un Amerika keşfi ile başlayan Kızıl Derili –Beyaz adam çatışması 20. Yüzyıla kadar sürmüştür. Bu süreçte en bilinen Kızıl Derili Savaşı 1817-1858 yılları arasında Florida da meydana gelen üç ayrı Seminole Kabilesi-Beyaz adam savaşlarıdır. Bu kabile ile başlayan savaş aslında Louisana Eyaleti'nin Napolyon Bonapart tarafından 15 Milyon dolara Amerika Devleti'ne satılmasıyla başlar ve yaklaşık 40 yıl sürer. Bu süreç boyunca sürekli katliamlara maruz kalan Seminole kabileleri nihayet boyun bükerek ve beyaz adamın istediği şekilde topraklarından çıkar. Ancak Seminole liderleri tarafından mücadele sürdürülür ve nihayetinde bu liderler arasından Efsane kişilikler doğar. Bunlardan son Seminole Şefi'nin yakalanması amacıyla yapılan operasyon sonucunda Florida bataklığı kurutularak bu günkü Florida eyaleti kurulmuştur. Ancak bu eyaletin asıl sahipleri olan Seminole Kızılderilileri Oklahoma Eyaletine sürülerek tam bir soykırıma uğratılmışlardır.

Bildiri Amerika'daki Kızıl Derili Kültü ve Kızılderili-Beyaz Adam savaşları çerçevesinde üç ayrı Seminole Savaşı ve bu savaşların sonunda ortaya çıkan yeni Florida ve Seminole Kabilelerinin dramı hakkında olacaktır.

Topic: History

THE REPORTS OF THE IRISH TRAVELER SYMEON SEMEONIS ABOUT THE MAMLUKS (1322-1324)

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ABSTRACT

One of the most striking political achievements of the Mamluk Turkish State, which ruled in Egypt and Syria between 1250 and 1517, was the end of the Crusader presence in the Middle East with the conquest of Acre in 1292. As well as the political struggles with the Crusaders, the Mamluks' influence on the Levant improved their commercial relations with the Southern European states. Despite the political tensions between the parties, the Europeans never gave up their relations with the Mamluks because of their economic and religious interests. Due to the state's sovereignty over Jerusalem, thousands of Europeans who came here to become pilgrims could only visit the holy lands with the permissions given to them by the state officials. In the Middle Ages, while many European travelers, who were generally the members of the Franciscan and Dominican sect, carried out their sacred pilgrimages with various missions, they also gave a lot of information about the Mamluks in their travel notes. One of them, Anglo-Irish traveler Symeon Semeonis, traveled from the United Kingdom to Jerusalem and Egypt with his close friend Hugo Illuminator or 'Le Lumineux' at 14th century. The period he reached Cairo coincided with the third reign of Kalavun's son al-Malik an-Nasir Muhammad (1310-1341), during which he collected his observations on the Mamluks in his work called *Itinerarium Symonis Semeonis ab Hybernia ad Terram Sanctam*. One of the most noteworthy parts of this itinerary is the procedures that the pilgrims who arrived at the port of Alexandria, were subjected by state officials. At the same time, the traveler's narratives about the Mamluks' capital Cairo and the geographical and physical structure of Alexandria, the important port city opening to international trade, the women at Mamluk society, the Mamluk army and the Mamluk troops in the Citadel of Cairo are some of the noteworthy subjects of the itinerary. In this study, the reports of the Irish traveler mentioned above will be evaluated.

Keywords: *Mamluks; Symonis Semeonis; Cairo; Alexandria.*

Topic: *History*

THE MUSEUM UNDER OPEN AIR

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ABSTRACT

The Museum Under Open Air was established in the place for outings named after Ajami in Nakhchivan by the decision of V. Talibov, Chairman of the supreme Majlis of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic signed on 11 June 2002. The territory of the museum is about three ha. The Momuna khatun tomb of the XII century, sacred place (Yagub cloiter) are in the territory of the museum. The key objects of the museum are the ram figures prepared from different stones. Besides this some figures hewed from stones, ancient stone inscriptions, grave-stones column pedestals are also included the fund of the museum. The petroglyphs of the Bronze Age dating back to 2-1 millennium. B.C. brought from Gamigaya are exhibited in the museum. The objects in this museum mainly cover the Middle Ages. The major part of the memorial grave stones in the territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic are of stone ram and sheep monuments prepared from different kinds of stones. After observing the spread area of these monuments in the territory of the Autonomous Republic due to the regions one can easily clear up that less or more these types of figures spread in all corners of Nakhchivan in the past. For the ram and sheep monuments spread the territory of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic occupies one of the leading places in Azerbaijan. The wide spread of these figures in this territory shows that in the ancient periods the local people were engaged in cattle breeding. Ram was considered the symbol of power, force, richness for the ancient Turkish people. stone ram and sheep figures date back to the oldest time. At present, the museum's exposition preserves and displays 226 ram statues, stone inscriptions, tombstones, stone-related household items related to the mythological and religious worldview. More than 70 of them are stone ram and sheep figures. In addition, the museum has material and cultural samples of different periods found in the regions of the autonomous republic - stone inscriptions, column bases, various stone figures, tombstones, etc. protected and displayed. However, as a result of the state's care for our material and cultural samples, ram and sheep statues have been collected and restored and displayed in the Open-Air Museum today, and are important for the promotion and recognition of our rich historical and cultural heritage.

Keywords: *Museum; open-air; culture; stones.*

Topic: *History*

THE PLAGUE AND ITS AFFECTS TO THE MAMLUK\ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important sociological problems of the medieval world was the plague epidemics that were seen in various continents of the world at some periods. This disease, which found the ground to spread in a very short time from the moment of its emergence and resulted in the death of thousands of people until it lost its effect, was expressed as *Black Death* in medieval Europe and *Taun* in the Islamic world. The Mamluks, which had a significant importance in the Turkish-Islamic world due to their successful struggle against both the Crusaders and the Mongols, had also to deal with natural disasters such as drought, famine and epidemics. Particularly the second period of the state, which is divided into two administrative periods as the Bahri Mamluks (1250-1382) and the Circassian (or Burjî) Mamluks (1382-1517), is seen as a period when the epidemic events are frequent. According to the Mamlukists, the Bahri period is accepted as a much brighter period compared to Circassians, and the negative consequences of the intense plague epidemics in the social and economic sphere, as well as the political turmoil within the state, were also effective in the regression process that would begin in the Circassian period. While the periods of plague epidemics resulted in the death of thousands of people in Egypt and other regions of the country, the agricultural population was also adversely affected due to the demographic decline, and the decrease in production activities would bring exorbitant increases in food prices. In this respect, epidemic processes were sensitive periods when inflationary effects were felt intensely on staple good products and basic consumption goods and economic crises were experienced in the Mamluks period at Egypt. In this context, it is possible to come across many interesting anecdotes about the plague durations in the Mamluk chronicles and the travel notes of some European travelers who have visited Egypt during the epidemic periods. It is also possible to come across some modern studies on the plague and its political, social, economic and military effects to the Mamluks. In this study, some epidemic periods during the Mamluk period will be evaluated and its social and economic effects on the state will be emphasized.

Keywords: *Mamluks; Plague; Egypt; Circassians.*

Topic: *History*

International Relations

CHANGING WORLD ORDER DURING “INTERREGNUM”

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the crisis of the domination of the political “West” with the rest of the world, at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. Using the tradition of Ancient Rome, this paper will label the mentioned period as *interregnum*. Period when the unipolar world shifts towards a multipolar world, in which there is a need of new coexistence as a product of dialog against confrontation. The aim is to draw a historical parallel in order to determine the genesis of previous and current phenomena during the period of interregnum. Determination of the existence of cycles of interregnum in different civilizations and the exit strategy from such periods, with a special emphasis on modern phenomena in the era of globalization.

This is a time of multiple crises and uncertainties which mark the end of the world as we know it, and the original need to go back to normalcy in an entirely new context of human existence. The paper, while analyzing the challenges of Western civilization, will also observe if the West, as a civilization, will have the courage for making bold and new decisions, or will it let another civilization do this; the paper deals with the view of West on the West itself. It was necessary to decipher the structural crisis of what we call the West, in order to respond to the dilemma of whether we are living in the end of the 5 centuries domination of the West over the entire humanity.

Keywords: *west; centuries; strategy; human existence.*

Topic: *International Relations*

SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PRESPA AGREEMENT AND THE IMPACT ON MACEDONIA AND GREECE

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ABSTRACT

The Prespa Agreement is built on the principles emphasized in the most important international documents (the UN Convention, the OSCE Helsinki Final Act and the Principles of the Council of Europe) on the other hand overcoming the long-standing problem in a peaceful way is a true example of adherence of the fundamental principles of Article 1 and Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, not to mention the success of diplomats from both countries involved in the dispute. The parties consider that this agreement will contribute directly and in a long-term to peace, stability and the advancement of good neighborliness in the region of Southeast Europe and is a promoter of positive solutions to overcome open problems in the region.

The Agreement mainly stipulates that the name dispute must be resolved by changing the constitutional name of the Republic of Macedonia to the Republic of North Macedonia for inclusive use (*erga omnes*), ie for internal and external use, while Greece undertakes not to block membership of Macedonia in international organizations such as the EU and NATO. Among other things, the agreement envisages the intensification of cooperation between the two countries, the strengthening of political and social cooperation, greater economic cooperation, as well as cooperation in the field of education, science, defense and diplomatic relations.

Keywords: *The Prespa Agreement; Greece; Macedonia; name dispute.*

Topic: *International Relations*

EU - RUSSIA PARADOX RELATIONSHIP

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between the EU and Russia has never been straight forward, there have always been difficulties in obtaining the relationship. Are they friends, partners or only strategic interest are in between their paradox relationship, an interesting question that needs to be discussed further more. In this paper, we will begin by analyzing the relationship between the two now and through their strategic positions and actions analyze and predict their relationship in the future.

Keywords: *European Union; Russia, relationship; agreement, strategies.*

Topic: *International Relations*

MIGRATION CHALLENGES FOR SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA AND WAY OUT

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ABSTRACT

In Europe there are new challenges, risks and threats to peace and international stability, caused by the collapse of the bipolar world, the negative consequences of globalization, national, religious, mass-state and territorial confrontation. Contemporary security challenges, risks and threats, such as international terrorism, organized crime and migration, have affected the ever-closer cooperation of countries in the region and wider in this area.

At the same time, there was an ever-growing need to achieve a balance between the need to ensure an ever-increasing level of security in response to increasingly complex security challenges, risks and threats regarding to migration.

The Republic of North Macedonia (RNM) is not immune to this and now and in the future, it will be corrected against the burden of security and defense requirements. This scientific paper is conceived in three parts. The first part of the graduation paper briefly explains the security challenges, risks and threats that the RNM encounters at the moment, in the medium and long term, in the second part, the national strategy and competences in the fight against illegal trafficking in human beings and migration are briefly explained. The third part explains the concrete measures and activities undertaken by the RNM in order to reduce the impact of migration on its security.

Keywords: *Migration; National Policy; Security and Defense; Threats, Challenges; Measures and Crises.*

Topic: *International Relations*

THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR IN THE GLOBAL AXIS

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ABSTRACT

After the collapse of the Soviet rule, the beginning of the period known as the Post-Soviet Cold War in the history and political community and the emergence of regional security problems affect the new world order. In the South Caucasus geography, it has been observed that new relationship patterns emerged in time in parallel with the loyalty in the field of security and the passage of border lines. Due to the geographical and political interaction of the region, it is imperative that the third influential state / states participate in the Karabakh conflict. The state / states that are capable of solving the problem will thus have the chance to find great partners and stakeholders in this strategic region.

The research on the basis of observation, document scanning, analysis examines the approach to the Second Karabakh war / war and the attitude of the states with a role. Russia, Turkey, France, Israel, Iran, US, EU, Arab States, Turkic states et al. s approach / attitudes are examined separately. The Tovuz events and the Second Karabakh war, which started with the emergence of security problems in strategic regions, are among the issues that should be discussed as an important part of global politics rather than regional.

Keywords: *Second Karabakh War; Turkey; Russia, South Caucasus; Post-Soviet Cold War.*

Topic: *International Relations*

STRATEGIC ASSETS AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPERATIVES: THE CASE OF CHINESE INVESTMENTS IN ISRAEL

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ABSTRACT

States usually shy away from granting contracts to foreign operators that show an interest in purchasing or running their strategic assets such as oil facilities or ports. The reason is based on the fear that the acquisition of strategic assets by external actors can pose national security risks, which may come in the form of stealing information or illegally monitoring air or naval traffic. Given its economic potential and interest in investing abroad, China tops the list of states seeking to obtain strategic assets in foreign countries. Although some states are wary of granting contracts to Chinese firms, others such as Israel proved eager to embrace Chinese investment. China's winning of tenders to run Haifa and Ashdod ports in Israel is a case in point. The question this paper seeks to address is how one should make sense of the decision made by Israel, which is a hi-tech giant that Chinese firms can prey upon. If China has acquired the right to run strategic assets in Israel, should we conclude that national security concerns are unfounded? This work sheds light on this issue and offers a perspective on the implications of China's investment forays into foreign countries in the connection with national security imperatives.

Keywords: *Strategic Assets; National Security; China; Israel.*

Topic: *International Relations*

Legal Studies

LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

The ethics of research unfortunately today it is a forgotten topic both by the scientific and academic field, and by the competent authorities. Additionally, astonishing is the fact that at a time when more papers are being written and when the methods and tools of research have advanced, the same dynamic is not being accompanied by an upgrade of the legal and ethical rules. It is necessary to pay much more attention to this issue if not for something else, then only from a pragmatic point of view, i.e., legal and ethical rules are the only tools that scientists have in preventing unethical behavior in the research process. Additionally, the competent institutions should be very careful with the laws that they adopt in regard to this matter. The other side of the coin is that, once laws are enacted, they need to be enforced so they do not remain just a dead letter on paper, because then we are just wasting paper and that is not good for the environment. Authors, reviewers, and editors must cooperate with each other in good faith in order to raise the level of quality of scientific research and to combat all forms of abuse, especially plagiarism.

Keywords: *Ethics; Scientific-research; Authors; Reviewers; Editorials; Plagiarism;*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

THE ROLE OF JUDGES, LAWYERS AND CITIZENS IN THE SUCCESS OF THE MEDIATION PROCEDURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Today, the judicial system of many countries, especially of those who are considered as developing countries in which group the Republic of North Macedonia also participates, are facing many problems such as the problem of inefficiency of the courts and their overload with numerous contentious cases. These were the main factors why these countries started to seek other ways or alternatives on how the legal disputes can be solved, except in classical court proceedings. One of these methods that as a result of its features triggered interests among other methods or techniques was mediation. Even that developed countries such as China, Japan who were among the first countries that accepted mediation as an alternative dispute resolution method in their legal systems way before Republic of North Macedonia, and later United States, United Kingdom and Canada as well, we can conclude that mediation cannot be considered as a very old technique in this form in which it is applied nowadays. As such practice, mediation can be considered as a new profession in the Republic of North Macedonia which found its place in its legal system no later than in 2006. That's why like any innovation, mediation has been a topic of discussion and debate by both public and professionals in this field. Research findings from the United States suggest that in parties that are involved in mediation, is achieved a high level of satisfaction. But in our country even that a lot has been done for mediation like promotions, training of mediators, improvement of its legal framework and similar, still there are some obstacles that are making very difficult for mediation to find its deserved place in the legal system of RNM. By investigating the assumptions that are backing mediation and its acceptance that will be revealed at the level of theory and practice, this paper will mainly examine the approaches of citizens, lawyers and judges as three greatest factors that are considered as the key to the success of mediation for the dispute resolution and locating mediation as a strategy for the advancement of democracy in every sphere in which people are living or working.

Keywords: *Alternative dispute resolution methods; Mediation, Law on Mediation in Republic of North Macedonia; Judges; lawyers and citizens*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

THE ROLE OF MODERN TOOLS FOR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION VIS-À-VIS VIOLATION OF LABOR RIGHTS - INTERNATIONAL AND MACEDONIAN PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Rapid development of communication technologies results in burdening employees with business related tasks beyond working hours. Several countries including European Union are undertaking actions to tackle this issue. Laying out some excelling international practices the study focuses on exploring the actual state of affairs regarding violation of working hours in Republic of Macedonia via tools for electronic communication. Semi structured interviews with employees and relevant social partners, as well as review of existing legislative and other documents were used for data gathering, and content analysis was deployed for analyzing the data. France and Germany are countries that champion the efforts for stopping the afore mentioned violation. Concerning Macedonia, results reveal there are many cases of violation of working hours through tools for electronic communication, both in public and private legal entities. There isn't any specific regulation addressing this issue, but the employees are protected under the existing provisions of the Labor Code. The employees are reluctant to use the available legal instruments fearing subsequent retribution from the employers, whereas the Employers Association doesn't consider the after work electronic communication as serious violation of employees' rights. The Parliament and Labor Inspection should take action in upgrading legislation and observing its implementation.

Keywords: *labor rights; work-life balance; right to disconnect*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

RECOGNITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY OF NATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

Main principles of international law norms include respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the equality of nations. Respecting and promoting human rights for all has become an unofficial amendment to the UN Charter and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Human rights are the cornerstones underpinning the rule of law. We live in an era where virtually every government in the world claims that they pay allegiance to human rights and respect for international law. Does the recognition of human rights in international law undermine the traditional conception of international society as a society of sovereign states?

The most fundamental notion of sovereignty for international society is the absolute sense of not being subject to a superior authority. The principle arguments in the paper will be the misconception of the principle of equal rights, sovereignty as principle challenge of democracy of a State and the idea of state sovereignty, protection of human rights defined in the international law. If national sovereignty is paramount in the international law, does the recognition of human rights in international law undermine the traditional conception of international society as a society of sovereign states?

Keywords: *human rights; international law; fundamental freedoms; equality of nations*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

REMOTE LEARNING IN NORTH MACEDONIA IN VIEW OF GRANTED RIGHT TO EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Within the outbreak of the Covid 19 Pandemic, among the most affected rights was the right to education. The current situation showed that there is no unified national approach in tackling this global challenge. Organizationally, the success was depending on a pre-established infrastructure for implementing remote learning, such as IT platforms, IT skills, and previous experience in digitalization of the educational process. The national policies applied in education were depending on the used educational models or having a centralized or decentralized approach in education. The paper relies on a survey that gives insides into the challenges of the remote learning process that stakeholders faced in North Macedonia. It explains the shortcomings of its performance in the first wave of Pandemic (March – June 2020), the institutional responses, and their ability to secure the granted right to education. The research includes several segments. First, it is analyzing the legal framework of the Republic of North Macedonia for implementing remote learning in the period of emergency due to the COVID-19 Pandemic on a primary and secondary education level. Additionally, it is based on a survey conducted among parents whose children were involved in the educational process; a survey among the teachers in primary and secondary schools, and focus groups with the individuals directly involved in the implementation of the remote learning. The paper summarizes the gain insides and generalizes them to draw lessons that can be transformed into applicable solutions towards the modern educational system able to meet the contemporary challenges.

Keywords: *right to education; pandemic; remote learning; institutions; North Macedonia*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

MEDIATOR`S STATUS IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Mediation is one of the alternative dispute resolution methods. It is a structured process in which two or more dispute parties attempt to reach their own agreement, with the help of a mediator. The mediator is a third impartial and neutral person engaged to conduct mediation in an effective, impartial and competent manner. So mediation is a process, not negotiation, meeting or similar. In this regard, as a very important element for the mediation procedure is the mediator, his role in the procedure and all issues related to his characteristics, professional as well as his individual characteristics and skills. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the situation of the mediators in the Republic of North Macedonia and especially the consequences caused by the change of the legislation in this area. Namely, the Law on Mediation from 2013 with its Article 63 stipulates that the persons who are registered in the Directory of Mediators until the day this Law enters into force, as well as the persons who have completed training for mediators by the day this Law enters into force are subject to the licensing procedure i.e. regardless of the fact that they have acquired the status of mediator in accordance with the previous law, they are prohibited from performing mediation services. The paper consists of an introduction, two parts and a conclusion. The introduction gives a brief description of the term mediator and its role in accordance with the mediation legal framework in the North Macedonia. The first part analyzes the legal framework that applies to mediators starting from the first law that has regulated this matter. The second part analyzes the new situation of mediators and licensed mediators. Results in this article are generated by qualitative in-depth analysis of the legal documents, and using literature and studies connected with the research issue.

Keywords: *mediation; mediator; North Macedonia*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

REOPENING OF CIVIL PROCEEDINGS IN THE LIGHT OF THE MACEDONIAN LAW ON CIVIL PROCEEDINGS AND THE ELI/UNIDROIT MODEL EUROPEAN RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

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ABSTRACT

Litigation is an essential method of protecting citizens' subjective rights and interests. The ultimate goal of the litigation is lawful judgment. In spite of this tendency the court may make an unlawful or incorrect judgment due to violations of the procedure, the incorrect or incomplete determination of the facts or wrong application of the substantive law. It is for this reasons the dissatisfied party, may submit ordinary or an extraordinary legal remedies, i.e. he/she may request the competent court to reconsider the judgment rendered in the particular legal matter. The reopening of civil proceedings is an extraordinary legal remedy, which is submitted after the national court's judgment has become final on grounds specifically provided in the law on civil proceedings. Such a review may, if successful, rescind a judgment that has become *res judicata*. This article undertakes an in-depth analysis of the provision concerning the reopening of civil proceedings in the currently valid Macedonian Law on Civil Proceedings vis-à-vis the ELI/UNIDROIT Model European Rules of Civil Procedure. It locates the discrepancy of the Macedonian legislation with the ELI/UNIDROIT Model European Rules of Civil Procedure and gives prepositions for its *de lege ferada* improvement and development.

Keywords: *civil proceedings; reopening, judgment; Macedonian Law on Civil Proceedings; ELI/UNIDROIT Model European Rules of Civil Procedure.*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THEIR RESTRICTION THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE “FAIR TRIAL” PRINCIPLE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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ABSTRACT

Today the world is facing a new challenge, called COVID-19. The pandemic caused by this virus is a global, primarily health problem, but also a general problem that has affected more than millions of people from almost every country on the planet. In such circumstances, countries face the challenge of tackling an unknown enemy, protecting their citizens, while not violating their freedoms and rights.

However, it seems that one does not go without the other, and the global pandemic dictates a new way of running the "normal" functioning of the world, by imposing an urgent obligation to undertake a series of "extraordinary" measures. However such extraordinary measures largely encroach on the democratic values of states, placing the enjoyment of human rights and freedoms in question with the justification - achievement of the common good. Hence, the picture is real of states that in the fight against the "invisible enemy" crossed the allowed borders and went so far as to derogate rights, which should not be derogated under any circumstances. There are certain institutions, functions, and instruments that are a key link in a democratic society and their work should not be completely stalled under any circumstances. One of those links of democracy is the judicial system, and the work of the courts and the judicial administration must not be questioned even under these conditions of a global pandemic, primarily due to the fact that they are a guarantee for the realization of one of the essential human rights - the right of access to justice and the right to a fair trial. The personal and physical presence of the parties during the trial is invaluable. However, the current situation with Covid-19 dictates the previous experience from the spring of 2020 to be considered, and it is desirable that no ideological approach be taken, whether in favor of or against a videoconference. Special focus of the paper is put on the various aspects of the right to a fair trial as set out in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) during the Covid 19 pandemic, and in particular on the provision of procedural guarantees in court proceedings during this extraordinary health crisis.

Keywords: *human rights; access to justice; right to fair trial; COVID-19*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

LEGAL ISSUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Since education, is the basic of any society, its legal regulation is also of special importance. In our society, there are three levels of education; the primary, secondary and tertiary. The focus of our work will be on legal issues of higher education. In our country, directly related to the changes that are made in the legal aspect on higher education, the government that is in power has influence. Thus, the changes that the law on higher education undergoes in the Republic of Northern Macedonia are actually brought by the government that holds power. Over the years, the law on higher education has undergone many changes. Sometimes, the legal rules of this law have been strengthened by becoming more strict and other times the same articles have been less strict, always the government adapting perhaps to their professionals who also support them.

Therefore, analyzing the legal rules in general over the years, in this paper we will highlight the strengths and weaknesses of these rules. We will also highlight the fact that some legal rules should not be as they are, due to the fact that they leave room for manipulation in practice. All this, because, there are legal gaps which must be filled with fair legal rules.

On the other hand, we will highlight the aspect of how much these legal rules are applied in higher education by higher education institutions and whether there is political pressure on how to apply the legal rules on those who apply them. And, finally we will bring our thoughts on what needs to be changed in terms of legal rules on higher education in our state, based on the practical aspect so far.

Keywords: *Legal Regulation; higher education; the influence of government; legal gaps; Changes to be made on the aspect of legal rules*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

CONCEPT OF LABOUR UNDER INDIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

Labor denotes the physical work and the person doing the act of work. When one talks about, rights of labour, we refer to the human aspect in labour. In all countries, there exists a number of labour and industrial laws to protect the rights of labour. Similarly, in India, almost 45 Central legislations were existed in this field. The Second National Commission on Labour in India gave recommendations in 2002 for the consolidation of these laws. After the amalgamation of these laws in 2019-2020, now four new Codes have come into existence namely - The Code on Wages, 2019; Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions, 2020; the Code on Social Security, 2020; and the Code on Industrial Relations, 2020. The present paper will carve out how labour was defined under the previous laws and how a uniform definition has been adopted under the four Labour Codes. It will further seek to find out how the legislative definition is in conformity with the Constitutional philosophy. Whether the country like India which is still developing needs to expand the definition and include all classes of labour within the purview of the definition.

Keywords: *Code, Constitution; definition; India, labor*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

THE OSCE/ODIHR HUMAN DIMENSION: QUO VADIS?

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ABSTRACT

In the scientific research was analyzed the importance role of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). The activity specter are support, assistance and expertise to participating States and civil society for promoting democracy, rule of law, human rights and tolerance, and non-discrimination. The article gives comprehensive study of the main point Office: elections, review legislation and government advices on how to develop and sustain democratic institutions. The author underlines the ODIHR training programmers for government and law-enforcement officials to assist and monitor human rights.

We showed how ODIHR has developed a collection of resources and steps to raise awareness about discrimination, hate crimes, anti-Semitism and other forms of intolerance. We also examined, all in all, questions connected with the place and role of the Office in the architecture of the European security receive equal attention.

Topic: *Legal Studies*

REGULATION AND APPLICATION OF THE E-COMMERCE AGREEMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

The Internet as a global computer network became an essential infrastructure over the years that supports societies and trade around the world with the rapid and vast development of the technology in general. In the Republic of North Macedonia, Internet technologies are also developing rapidly and continuously, perhaps not at the same pace as in the Western European countries, but enough to provide availability of the Internet for a large number of households in the country. Hence, the greater availability of the Internet for the Macedonian citizens, followed by several other factors of influence, contributed to the continuous and significant progress that e-commerce has made in recent years. The need for e-commerce increased even more during the coronavirus pandemics because of the restrictive measures imposed by the states, especially those related to the citizen's movement. The aim of the paper is to analyze the legal framework designed to regulate the e-commerce market in North Macedonia with a particular emphasis on the e-agreements; to examine its compliance with EU directives on e-commerce, to explore the possibilities for determination of the applicable law in the event of disputes regarding the e-agreements in EU Member States, as well as to make a brief analysis of the situation on the e-commerce market in North Macedonia, in the context of the established practice of selling products online, with intent to detect whether there is a need for legal re-arrangement of e-commerce. The conclusion of the paper indicates that comprehensive regulation of e-agreements is a necessity, primarily because of the expansion of the e-commerce market, increased product diversity and the appearance of products that cost more, thus increasing the possibility of abuse and inflicting damages to contracting parties.

Keywords: *e-commerce; e-stores; EU directives; choice of law.*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

THE IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

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ABSTRACT

COVID - 19 pandemic from the very beginning, in the scientific and professional debate began to open some questions related to both, the practice of human rights during this crisis, and the emergence of new forms of crime. And that general state of chaos and panic, which lead to economic crisis, becomes even more chaotic and panic for the vulnerable populations: deprived of the liberty, people in custody, victims, poor, homeless, migrants. Why? Because their already fragile situation, which largely depends on the functioning of the system, on mercy and humanity, now is on the edge of the abyss due to the mobilization of the institutional system to deal with the COVID - 19 crisis. In fact, that mobilisation, in great extent, neglects the regular daily support services towards vulnerable people. And the watchful eye of the NGO sector, accompanied by media coverage, has begun to reveal lack of care and negligence by certain state governments. On the surface come up some weaknesses within the institutional systems related to the exercise of certain human rights, which revealed the dual values and standards in regards to care and protection of certain categories of citizens. Namely, the COVID-19 crisis opened many issues related to the protection of victims of crimes that take place behind closed doors because functioning of the social services is in great extent reduced. Furthermore, concerning issues are the protection of homeless, addicts and other vulnerable categories that have a greater need for protection in such and similar health crisis and pandemic situations.

Previous raised concerns related to the vulnerable categories of citizens and their situation and protection during the COVID-19 will be the subject matter of this paper.

Keywords: *pandemic; health crisis; restriction; vulnerable populations.*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

WORK FROM HOME-CHALLENGES IN THE PERIOD OF GLOBAL PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The Labor Law regulates that the employee and the employer can conclude an employment contract by doing work at home. Working from home is considered to be working remotely from home, and the difference is that working remotely can cover different locations outside the primary workplace or the employer's premises. Doing work from home has several advantages. The global pandemic imposed new questions and challenges for the realization of this agreement with the lack of extensive experience from previous years, with the exception of certain sectors and activities.

After several months of working from home, Macedonian companies lack an assessment of the real weight in performing work tasks from home, as well as taking measures to protect the mental and physical health of workers. In this regard, necessary changes or adoption of new laws that would regulate in detail the rights and obligations of workers and employers to perform the work process from home is needed. Some countries like Chile adopted new laws on working from home. These legal changes should regulate the issue of measuring employee productivity, mechanisms for maintaining motivation, real opportunities to do work from home, protection from domestic violence, data protection, protection of physical and mental health of workers and other important questions.

Keywords: *work from home; global pandemic; future challenges; workers, employers.*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

CURRENT AND EXPECTED EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON TURKISH COMMERCIAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 Pandemic, which continues to affect all areas of social life, has also caused various measures to be taken in Turkish Law. Among these measures, interventions in commercial law draw attention. Undoubtedly, due to these measures, which must be taken for public benefit, the impact of the pandemic was tried to be minimized. On the other hand, the same measures caused the interruption of trade, which is the heart of the point of the economy, the functioning, decision-making mechanisms of companies. Although the related measures and therefore the effects of them are temporary, the new normal life to be passed after the Pandemic will certainly be completely different from the normal life before. It will lead to the re-evaluation and regulation of the new normal commercial law institutions. For this purpose, in the first part of this study, the measures taken in the field of commercial law in Turkish Law against the Covid-19 Pandemic will be examined. In the second part, our views and evaluations regarding the possible and permanent effects of the new normal that will emerge after the Covid-19 Pandemic on commercial law institutions will be focused on.

Keywords: *Turkish commercial law; Turkish company law; Pandemic in Turkish law; Covid-19 measures taken in Turkey.*

Topic: *Legal Studies*

Management

ANALYSIS OF BENEFITS AND RECOGNITION PROGRAMS AWARDS ACCEPTANCE BY THE FOOD INDUSTRY ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays good and effective management of the human resource management means being able to keep, attract and improve human capacity of the organization. Therefore, human capital should be permanently stimulated by many forms of the rewarding system at all. Employee benefits have always been an important element of the overall compensation package that are offered by organizations. Benefits include health insurance, life and disability insurance programs, investment and retirement programs, vacation policies, holidays, flexible working hours and individual days off and etc. The wide range of types of benefits provided to the employees is one of the strategies that organizations use it, for gaining a competitive advantage in the labor market. Some companies offer the package of benefits to employees to choose the number and type of benefits that are the most tailored to the employee's needs, preferences and budget. Regarding to that, every human being has a lack of sense of recognition, so every organization should provide a working atmosphere where people will be recognized and respected to work together in achieving the common goals. Also, managers by using benefits and recognition strategies install the working culture that they wanted, like: fun, interesting, supportive, friendly, authoritarian style, etc., The purpose of this research is to understand the functioning of benefit programs in food industry organizations. Through a variety of theoretical and practical approaches, we aimed to propose ideas, suggestions and criteria for successful development and implementation of a benefits program that will impact on the working performance and assist on the retaining and attracting a quality workforce for the organization. The surveys will cover general staff and managers of food industry organizations.

Keywords: *benefits; bonuses, recognition; food industry; awards.*

Topic: *Management*

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT AS GUIDELINES FOR MANAGERS

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ABSTRACT

The scientific approach to management required that the management theorists dedicate significant attention to the management principles. Many of the classical management theorists are known for their principles. The paper points out the significant fact that even though many of the principles of management were set many, many decades ago, they are still valid nowadays, in this changing world. The interest of the scholars for the principles of management is considerable even nowadays. Since the formal study of management began, numerous concepts have emerged as management principles. Even though nowadays many other, different, contemporary principles of management have been set, they do not lessen the importance of the “classical” principles. The principles of management are considered to be an important feature of the management thought. Their proper use can very likely improve the organizational performance. They provide an appropriate set of guidelines that managers can use to create a work setting that can effectively and efficiently use the organizational resources.

Keywords: *principles; management; organization; organizational performance.*

Topic: *Management*

ADDRESSING INSTITUTIONAL LEADERSHIP IN CRISIS CONTEXT: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Institutional leadership as a different especially value-focused leadership approach has not been addressed in detail and understood fully to date. In Selznickian meaning this type of leadership is devoted to value creation for, infusion them into the organizations and institutionalization of those values. According to Selznick, institutional leaders are expected to be senior managers of organizations in practice and only through value work these type of leaders may be able to laden their organizations with values and to manage exceptional issues efficaciously.

By using a systematic literature review approach on existing scholarly works, as a novel instrument in this vein, current study aims at finding answers for these questions: How has the concept of institutional leadership been defined and conceptualized in the literature with a crisis lens? How is institutional leadership being used and implemented in crisis situations? What outcomes and impacts are attributed to institutional leadership after crisis situations? To this end, we followed the PRISMA method for conducting our systematic review. This method involves four phases: identification, screening, eligibility and inclusion. For data collection two major databases (JSTOR and googlescholar) were reviewed carefully and systematically for publications on this topic. Findings will be presented at the conference.

Keywords: *Institutional Leadership; Value; Value Work; Crisis, SLR.*

Topic: *Management*

Philology

AFFECTIVE POSITIONING IN INTERNET FORUM DISCUSSIONS

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ABSTRACT

Internet forums, as a type of computer-mediated communication (CMC), allow, *inter alia*, internet users to share and look for opinions on the equivocal occurrence and development of the COVID-19 pandemics. Offering higher anonymity and greater availability than other social media, forum discussions have attracted significant attention, and a number of COVID-19 related topics were initiated. Debating on a precarious situation, discussion threads inevitably contain expression of negative feelings, which often aid the general stance-taking in posts.

For the purpose of this research we have created a corpus of texts (about 50 000 words) written on two popular internet forums in Macedonian, which have opened related topics and attracted a lot of response. We analyse the affective positioning of participants in these discussions applying the appraisal framework as outlined in Martin and White (2005). We focus on the polarity, intensity and direction of emotional states and responses expressed, and the presence of affective coupling and (dis)alignment within consecutive/related posts. We are particularly interested in the array of linguistic expressions employed, ranging from explicit adjectival phrases to implicit discourse-level attitudinal positioning. We expect that intense negative affect directed at subjects and issues pertaining to the current situation will prevail, with positive affect largely underrepresented. Eventually, we hope to find out how affective positioning contributes to the overall stancetaking of participants towards the topics discussed and towards each other.

Topic: Philology

EVALUATION OF DISABILITY IN CARSON McCULLERS' *THE BALLAD OF THE SAD CAFÉ*

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ABSTRACT

This study enquires into Carson McCullers' *The Ballad of the Sad Café* (1951) in terms of disability studies. McCullers problematizes the disabled body as 'the other/marginalized' by introducing a disabled/freak character, Cousin Lymon, who is a hunchbacked dwarf and an outcast; he is mischievous, talkative and intriguer, too. McCullers opens questions about the characterization of the disabled people employing a setting of the gothic/grotesque American South where people are prejudiced against the disabled. At the beginning, Lymon is pitiful/pitied, desires to be liked and socially accepted. He asserts his personality, benefits from his vulnerability and proves his multi-dimensional and manipulative character later. He takes advantage from Miss Amelia's attraction to him. He is not a role model, moreover is an evil force and a grotesque figure. He abandons Miss Amelia for the sake of her enemy, her husband whom she dismissed from her house long before. He invalidates her reliance on him and leaves her alone. He sets everybody in the neighborhood aback, because she had helped him in his most needy time. McCullers de/reconstructs the prejudice and stereotyping against the disabled people, seeming to confirm the southern point of view. She blurs the lines between the concepts/perceptions of disability and non-disability.

Keywords: *Carson McCullers; The Ballad of the Sad Café; disability studies; grotesque.*

Topic: *Philology*

THE FIRST SERIAL NOVEL IN TURKISH CYPRIOT LITERATURE: *BİR BAKIŞ (A GLANCE)*

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ABSTRACT

As it emerged from the modern Turkish tradition, the first novels to appear in Turkish Cypriot literature were serial novels, published in newspapers such as *Zaman*, the oldest Ottoman-Turkish paper with surviving copies. Established in Nicosia by Muzaffereddin Galib - who had come to Cyprus from Istanbul in 1891 - *Zaman* circulated until 1900. Galib, like many intellectuals of the period, was interested in literature as well as politics. From the second issue of *Zaman*, he began serializing his novel, *Bir Bakış (A Glance)*. In 1892, following a political dispute with *Zaman*'s owner, Tüccarbaşı Hacı Derviş Efendi, Galib leaves *Zaman*, and immediately afterwards took the lead in publishing a rival newspaper, *Yeni Zaman*, also based in Nicosia, and resumed his serialization of *Bir Bakış*. The novel, written under the influence of romanticism and exploring themes of love and courtship, is left unfinished when Galib later leaves Cyprus. In this study, the content and structural features of *Bir Bakış* will be discussed in the context of the period's social, political and economic conditions.

Keywords: *Turkish Cypriot Literature; Newspaper Zaman; Serial Novel; Muzaffereddin Galib; Bir Bakış.*

Topic: *Philology*

DEVELOPING PROSPECTIVE EFL TEACHERS' LANGUAGE COMPETENCES WITH THE CEFR

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ABSTRACT

The talk presents the outcomes of a project carried out at a Macedonian university with the aim of developing prospective EFL teachers' English for Teaching Purposes (ETP) proficiency. The mixed-method study is based on the small body of research on the language competences of EFL teachers as domain-specific (Elder: 1998, 2004; Sesek, 2007; Freeman et al., 2015). A CEFR-based assessment tool was designed for teacher, peer and self-assessment of the ETP competences of fourth year student-teachers (n=15) micro-teaching lower year students. Each student-teacher was assessed by a course instructor and 5 peer-assessors (previously trained) on the criteria of: fluency, accuracy, interaction, stimulating the development of ideas, and addressing audiences. The analysis of the data indicated overall progress of ETP proficiency on all of the criteria. Two surveys were administered to explore 1) the effects of feedback and assessment training on student-teachers' language proficiency and teaching skills and 2) the student-assessors' experience with the assessment instrument. The findings revealed positive effects and heightened awareness of the complexity of ETP competences, as well as improved assessment and teaching skills. Syllabus re-design ideas and better alignment with the professional needs of prospective EFL teachers will also be discussed.

Keywords: *English for teaching purposes proficiency; student-teachers; self-assessment; peer-assessment; micro-teaching; CEFR.*

Topic: *Philology*

THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE CONCEPT OF MEDIATION IN TEACHING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment, which emerged with the aim of promoting the understanding of multilingualism and multiculturalism in European countries, was first published in 2001. The text, translated into Turkish by telc in 2013, was published in 2018 under the name Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment Companion Volume with New Description, and some additions were made to the text in 2020. While some new concepts that were not included in the previously published framework text were added to the text in question, some concepts were also expanded. Among these concepts, it has been observed that the most emphasized ones are the plurilingual and pluricultural competence and mediation. The dissemination of multilingualism and multiculturalism has become a desirable situation for many democratic societies in our world where borders are gradually disappearing and social interaction is increasing. Today, multilingualism and multiculturalism are regarded as unifying concepts instead of being a separating concept, supporting cooperation and mutual understanding, mutual tolerance, mutual identity and cultural diversity, preventing discrimination, facilitating access to information, and facilitating international communication. In this respect, the expansion of the understanding of multilingualism and multiculturalism with the qualification descriptors in the framework text stands out as an important innovation in the 2018 text. Therefore, the aim of the study is to examine the concept of "mediation" in the context of multilingualism and multicultural competencies included in the 2020 edition of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). Mediation includes activities that enable communication between people who cannot communicate directly with each other for any reason and therefore need to be reinterpreted. In the study in which the document analysis method was used, findings and suggestions have been made for mediation activities in teaching Turkish as a foreign language.

Keywords: *mediation; mediation activities; multilingualism and multiculturalism; cefr; turkish as a foreign language.*

Topic: *Philology*

YABANCI DİL OLARAK TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİNDE ARABULUCULUK KAVRAMININ YERİ VE ÖNEMİ

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ÖZET

Avrupa ülkelerinde çokdillilik ve çokkültürlülük anlayışının yaygınlaştırılması amacıyla ortaya çıkan Diller İçin Avrupa Ortak Öneriler Çerçevesi (*Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment*) ilk olarak 2001 yılında yayımlanmıştır. 2013 yılında telc tarafından Türkçeye çevirisi yapılan söz konusu metin 2018 yılında *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment Companion Volume with New Description* adıyla yayımlanmıştır ve 2020 yılında da var olan metne bazı eklemeler yapılmıştır. Söz konusu metne, daha önce yayımlanan çerçeve metinde bulunmayan birtakım yeni kavramlar eklenirken bazı kavramlar da genişletilmiştir. Bu kavramlar içerisinde de üzerinde en çok durulanların başında Çokdillilik ve çokkültürlülük yeterlikleri (prulilingual and pluricultural competence) ile mediation (arabuluculuk) olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Sınırların yavaş yavaş ortadan kalktığı, sosyal etkileşimin giderek arttığı dünyamızda çokdillilik ve çokkültürlülüğün yaygınlaştırılması birçok demokratik toplum için arzu edilen bir durum haline gelmiştir. Günümüzde çokdillilik ve çokkültürlülük, ayrıştırıcı bir kavram yerine birleştirici, işbirliğini ve ortak anlayışı, karşılıklı hoşgörüyü, karşılıklı kimlik ve kültürel çeşitliliği saygıyı destekleyen, ayrımcılığı önleyen, bilgiye daha kolay erişimin önünü açan, uluslararası bildirişimi kolaylaştıran kavramlar olarak değerlendirilir. Bu bakımdan söz konusu çerçeve metinde çokdillilik ve çokkültürlülük anlayışının yeterlik tanımlayıcıları ile genişletilmesi 2018 metnindeki önemli bir yenilik olarak göze çarpmaktadır. Bu sebeple çalışmanın amacı Diller İçin Avrupa Ortak Öneriler Çerçevesi (CEFR) 2020 basımında yer alan çokdillilik ve çokkültürlülük yeterlikleri bağlamında “arabuluculuk” kavramını incelemektir. Arabuluculuk, herhangi bir nedenle birbirleriyle doğrudan iletişim kuramayan kişiler arasında iletişimi mümkün kılan ve bu nedenle yeniden yorumlanmaya ihtiyaç duyulan faaliyetleri içermektedir. Doküman incelemesi yönteminin kullanıldığı çalışmada yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğretiminde arabuluculuk etkinliklerine yönelik tespitlerde ve önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: arabuluculuk; arabuluculuk etkinlikleri; çokdillilik ve çokkültürlülük; cefr; yabancı dil olarak Türkçe.

Başlık: *Philology*

IRIS MURDOCH'S *THE BLACK PRINCE* AS A REPRESENTATION OF OUR CURRENT CONDITION

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ABSTRACT

One of the most prominent figures in British literature, Iris Murdoch (1919-1999) has left an indelible stamp on world literature with her philosophically enriched novels such as *The Sacred and Profane Love Machine* (1974), *A Word Child* (1975), or *Henry and Cato* (1976). Yet, her novel *The Black Prince* (1973) has been accepted as her most applauded one. The novel, which is certainly marked by postmodern elements, is about Bradley Pearson, an ageing writer who falls in love with a young woman. In the middle of his solitary existence, he becomes suffocated by various events and people who try to occupy his personal space. This study is going to analyze Murdoch's *The Black Prince* in terms of its resemblance to our current condition under the stress of pandemic. Similar to Bradley's instant encounter with several problems the solutions to which he does not know, we came face to face with the problem that we don't know how to react to. However, similar to Bradley, who has to find some kinds of answers to the questions bothering him, we are expected to fight back and survive in today's condition. The study will conclude that as human beings living in an uncertain and unpredicted universe, we have to adapt ourselves to every situation in order to survive.

Keywords: *Iris Murdoch; The Black Prince; postmodernism; pandemic.*

Topic: *Philology*

USING GOOGLE DOCS TO ENHANCE STUDENTS' COLLABORATIVE WRITING PERFORMANCE IN EFL CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

With the evolution of the World Wide Web, technology-enhanced instruction has generated considerable possibilities for teaching and learning languages. Thus, the integration of new tools has dramatically changed the way teachers can address students' learning styles and skills. Moreover, one of the most common challenges that EFL learners face is the writing skills. However, cloud-based word processing applications such as Google Docs, tackle various problems regarding students' writing by offering them supportive environment for peer-to-peer review and collaboration that enable multiple authors to take part in editing their group writings in real time. Hence, this research is focused on the effects of Google Docs on the collaborative writing process among first-year students at a university in Kosovo. Specifically, this study attempted to compare students' collaborative writing performance in different settings in order to discover which one leads to more successful writings. The data was collected through face to face and online activities, observations, as well as questionnaires that explored students' attitude towards the impact of Google Docs on their writing skills. The results showed significant improvements in students' writing using Google Docs which also equalized high level of engagement and collaboration among them. Students' responses revealed that they have positive attitude towards the usefulness of Google Docs which offered them remarkable features such as real time editing, revision history as well feedback. In general, the results indicated that Google Docs is a promising tool for collaborative writing with ample affordances and a worthwhile endeavor for students.

Keywords: *Google docs; collaborative writing; EFL.*

Topic: *Philology*

BALKAN TURKISMS IN ALBANIAN EPOS

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ABSTRACT

The Turkisms we have distinguished in the Epic Legendary of Albania respectively in the Kreshnik Cycle as we have grouped them into semantic areas relevant and then we have given a dictionary with about 1 thousand words of oriental fountain; figure which is a tangible argument that the Balkan Turkisms of the epic can be regarded as the first cradle of stratification and then their wedging in the Balkans and Albanian area, which our great scholar Eqrem Çabej said “The Turkisms of Albanian have become the flesh and bone of Albanian”. In the context of this presentation topic we have sought below only the words field of war and armaments, leaving a more important place to other areas which we intend to examine as in periodicals as well as in our other studies.

Keywords: *Turkisms; Balkanic Turkisms; Regional Studies; Linguistics, Literature.*

Topic: *Philology*

FROM THE ANTI-DETECTIVE TO THE BLACK DETECTIVE IN *BLIND MAN WITH A PISTOL* (1969) AND *MUMBO JUMBO* (1972)

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ABSTRACT

Due to its easily recognizable structure, its status as a popular genre and its relation to the production of knowledge, detective fiction was a favorite source to recycle for postmodern writers. Recently, postmodernism has been understood as a purely academic event, specific for white males to the detriment of precisely the alternative knowledges it purported to support. In this chapter, I analyze Chester Himes' *Blind Man with a Pistol* (1969) and Ishmael Reed's *Mumbo Jumbo* (1972), two novels which use postmodern techniques but are almost never considered exemplary works of this literary trend. In this endeavor I seek to answer the following questions: How is the figure of the black detective in the 1960s and 1970s different from the postmodern anti-detective? What do these works reveal about African-American culture?

Keywords: *anti-detective fiction; black detectives; Chester Himes, Ishmael Reed; postmodernism.*

Topic: *Philology*

BİLDİRİ ÖZETİ: YABANCI DİL OLARAK TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİNDE NOKTALAMA İŞARETLERİ VE YAZIM KURALLARI ÖĞRETİMİ

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ABSTRACT

Çalışmanın amacı, yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğretimi gerçekleştirilirken noktalama işaretleri ve yazım konularının öğretiminin nasıl gerçekleştiğine ilişkin görüşleri saptamaktır. Çalışma, nitel bir çalışmadır. TÖMER öğretmenlerine uygulanan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formları aracılığıyla öğretmenlerin noktalama işaretleri, yazım ve imla öğretimini nasıl gerçekleştirdikleri ve bu konudaki görüşleri alınmıştır. Çalışma, betimsel çalışma yöntemlerinden örnek olay çalışmasıdır. Çalışmada şu sorulara yanıt aranmıştır:

1. Öğreticilere hangi seviyelerde hangi noktalama işaretleri ve yazım kurallarının öğretimini yapılmaktadır?
2. Seviyeler arttıkça öğretilen noktalama işaretlerinde ve yazım kurallarında nasıl bir sıra söz konusu olmaktadır?
3. Noktalama işaretleri ve yazım kuralları öğretimi doğrudan mı sezdirilerek mi yapılmaktadır?
4. Noktalama işaretleri ve yazım kurallarının öğretimi metin odaklı mı metinden bağımsız mı sürdürülmektedir?
5. Öğreticilerin yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğretiminde noktalama işaretlerinin ve yazım kurallarının öğretimiyle, bu öğretimin gerçekleştirilip gerçekleştirilmemesiyle ilgili görüşleri nelerdir?
6. Noktalama işaretleri ve yazım kuralları öğretiminde öğrencilerin en çok zorlandıkları konu nedir?
7. Öğreticiler, öğrencilerin yazılı anlatım çalışmalarında noktalama işaretleri ve yazım kuralları konularına dikkat ettiklerini düşünüyorlar mı? Öğrencilerin bu konudaki genel tutumu nedir?
8. Noktalama işaretleri ve yazım kuralları öğretiminde, öğretmenlerin özellikle kullanmaya ihtiyaç duydukları bir teknik var mı? Varsa nedir?

Gönderinin Konusu: Yabancı Dil Olarak Türkçe Öğretiminde Yazım Kuralları Ve Noktalama İşaretlerinin Öğretimine İlişkin Görüşler

Topic: Philology

SUBSTITUTION OF THE NOUN PHRASE IN MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE COMPARED TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of our paper is to present the substitution of the noun phrase (NP) as a cohesive tie in Macedonian language (ML) compared to the English language. We start with brief discussion of the definitions of the substitution, and we point out to different kinds of substitution (nominal, verbal, clausal). We emphasize our understanding of this concept and more concretely, the substitution of NP in ML. Substitution is defined as a complex phenomenon. In linguistics, it refers to the replacement of linguistic elements with other words in order to avoid repetition. That is, during the substitution process there are two phrases A ... B. This means that instead of repeating the phrase A, a substitution is made with a substitute word or with a substitutive phrase B. The substitute is used as a replacement for a certain language element. Further on, we start investigating the main issue – analyzing examples in Macedonian and their comparison with the same examples in English. Substitution in both languages is cohesive and usually anaphoric, that is, almost every occurrence of substitution is a source of cohesion through what has been previously presented in the text. But the main question is how much of the full phrase or clause is involved in the substitutional lexical element. For that reason, we analyze examples and we define which elements of the phrase or clause can be submitted and under which conditions. Furthermore, we explore what similarities and differences there are between these two languages. Examples with cataphora are also included. According to our research, substitution in the Macedonian language differs from this cohesive tie in the English language.

Keywords: *Substitution; noun phrase; Macedonian language; endophora; exophora; context.*

Topic: *Philology*

KÜLTÜR AKTARIMI YOLUYLA TÜRKÇENİN YABANCI DİL OLARAK ÖĞRETİMİNDE EDEBİ METİNLER VE SÖZLÜ KÜLTÜR UNSURLARININ KULLANIMI

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ABSTRACT

Metin kavramı, dil öğretiminde önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Türlerine göre metinler, çeşitli konular üzerinde durmalarının yanı sıra, farklı anlatım ve dil özelliklerini de kapsamaktadır. Özellikle yabancı dil öğrenenlere kazandırılması hedeflenen okuma, anlama, yazma ve konuşma gibi temel becerilerin yerleştirilmesi açısından, metinlerin seviyelere göre özenle seçilmesi gerekir. Türkçe'nin yabancı dil olarak öğretimi amacıyla kullanılan kitap ve diğer yardımcı malzemelerdeki metinlerin türlerine göre incelenmesi çeşitli araştırmalara konu olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğretimi amacıyla derslerde yapılan etkinlikler ve hedeflenen becerilere göre, edebi metinler ve sözlü kültür unsurlarının kullanımı incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın bulgular ve yorum bölümünde, araştırma sorularının cevaplanması için, incelenen kitaplarda kullanılan edebi metinler ve sözlü kültür unsurlarının türlerine göre, derslerde yapılan etkinliklerin ve hedeflenen temel becerilerin analizi ve karşılaştırılması yapılarak elde edilen sonuçlar yorumlanmaya çalışılmıştır. Sonuç bölümünde ise elde edilen sonuçlar özet olarak verilmiş, ayrıca bu alanda yapılması beklenen çalışmalar açısından öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *yabancı dil; edebi metinler; sözlü kültür unsurları; kültür aktarımı.*

Topic: *Philology*

VIRAL DISCOURSE - THE COVID EFFECT ON ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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ABSTRACT

In just a year, the Covid pandemic managed to leave a mark on a number of areas of life and fields of study, and linguistics was not exempt from it. As everyone deals with the “new normal” shaped by the pandemic, we have had to rise to the challenge of deciding how to talk about the influence of the virus on our day-to-day lives. The constant changes that are occurring in medicine, politics, education, entertainment, etc., reflect the need for a greater use of already-existing words, as well as new terminology that will help us make sense of those societal changes.

English vocabulary is a work in progress, and the word formational processes that occur are intensified by our online presence during the months-long lockdowns and quarantines. People’s creativity during online communication has resulted in many new words and phrases, some of which are already noted in online dictionaries – from the Oxford University Press and the Cambridge University Press, to Macmillan and Merriam-Webster.

This presentation will take a closer look at the meaning and function of these increasingly used words, as well as the word formational processes that have taken place in their creation.

Topic: *Philology*

DUHANI SANCAK YAPANLAR VE BUGÜNÜN TİRYAKİLERİ

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ABSTRACT

Kaynaklarda; sigara ve türevlerinin her yıl dünyada trafik kazaları, cinayet, savaş ve çatışmaların toplamından daha fazla can aldığı belirtilmektedir. Tütün ürünlerinin içinde yer alan nikotinin bu bağımlılıkta en büyük pay sahibi olduğu bilinmektedir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, dünyada 1 milyar 300 kişinin tütün ürünü kullanıcısı olduğunu rapor etmektedir. Sigarayla etkin mücadeleye rağmen Türkiye dahil birçok ülkede sigara kullanım oranı artmaktadır ve kullanım yaşı gittikçe düşmektedir. Bugün gelinen noktada sigaranın zararları ve yol açtığı zararlar çok net bilinse de tütün ürünü kullanımlarının düşmemesi dikkat çekicidir. Her gün en az bir sigara kullanımı olarak tarif edilen tiryakilik sadece bugünün sorunu değildir. Avrupa’da kilisenin ve papazların savaş açtığı tütün ya da duhanın, Osmanlı Devleti’ne gelişinin 1600’lü yıllar olduğu bilinmektedir. Avrupa gibi Osmanlı’nın da zaman zaman savaş açtığı tütün ürünleri, tarihte de kolayca vazgeçilemeyen bir bağımlılık türü olmuştur. Tütün ürünü bağımlılığının nikotinle ilişkisi birçok çalışmada ortaya konsa da bu bağımlılığın psikolojik, sosyolojik, biyolojik birçok yönü bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışma, günümüz tiryakilerinin sigarayı tanımlama biçimleriyle Osmanlı şairlerinin duhanı tanımlama biçimlerine odaklanmaktadır.

Topic: Philology

REFLECTIONS OF BRITISH COLONIALISM IN JOSEPH ADDISON’S “THE SPECTATOR”

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ABSTRACT

The Eighteenth century, from the Glorious Revolution to Waterloo, was generally known as the period of British Empire’s expansion and increase in the trade among the other empires in the world, during which the British Empire became one of the first European empire to be industrialized. In this regard, the British Empire became one of the most important colonial powers in the West, through establishing many colonies in the foreign territories, in the manner of exploitive relationship of lands and people, as well as exploiting the natural resources. On the other hand, it was in this period that British merchants sent their ships to North America and the West Indies for trading and mercantilism, in which England had become the centre of establishing a network of trade through the Atlantic lands, African colonies and Indies, where imported sugar, tobacco, tropical food and groceries, as well as exporting the woollen textiles to these colonies. In the light of the colonial and postcolonial discourses and theories, Joseph Addison’s “The Spectator”, particularly “No.69”, presents the British colonial and imperial discourses, in which one can find the orientalist images, Englishness, self/other dichotomy, colonial space and geography, in the light of British imperial culture, imperial discourse, and British colonial expansion with colonial pride. Furthermore there were the representations of the other and the exotic through geographical and cultural differences between the colonizer and the colonized. In this respect, this study aims at examining Addison’s “The Spectator” in the light of post-colonial theory, with special emphasis on the representation of Englishness, colonized culture, oriental discourse as well as British imperial culture and discourse.

Keywords: *Joseph Addison, The Spectator, British Colonialism, Orientalism, Imperialism, English Literature, Post-colonialism*

Topic: *Philology*

ISSUES OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

The increased globalization of the economy and the interaction of different cultures was a reason for the concept of world culture to emerge. It is an idea that traditional barriers among people of different cultures will break down the traditional barriers among people. Intercultural communication takes place between nations and governments rather than individual to individual and it is quite formal and ritualized. Thus successful communication depends on shared cultural norms. The concept of interculturalizing emphasizes communication as the primary goal of language learning, sees culture and language as closely linked; recognizes that culture is always present when language is used, sees cultural skills as important as language skills in language learning. When the communication takes place between people of different cultures and they share a common language, things can certainly go wrong. Moreover speaking the language does not mean that you have the background knowledge that native speakers assume you have. The issues of IC such as barriers in communication, stereotypes, ethnocentrism, culture shock and conflicts will be discussed in this study in terms of English language teaching.

Keywords: *intercultural communication; ELT, globalization; foreign language; teaching.*

Topic: *Philology*

THE VERB L-FORM IN THE MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to present the verb l-form in the Macedonian language, in relation to its diachronic and synchronic development, the formation of imperfect and perfect verb forms, as well as its meanings. Regarding the formation, we will focus on the type of verb. The verb l-form in the Macedonian language is used in the following temporal forms and one way: past indefinite time (to be - perfect), past tense (pluperfect), future tense, and potential. The examples that we have singled out, in which the basic meanings of the verb l-form in the Macedonian language are expressed, are: witnessed, evidentiality, imperceptibility, admiration, irony, and condition. Regarding the meanings, we emphasize that, usually, the examples witnessed in the Macedonian language show the unconsciousness of the speaker about the event to which the verb refers, and the representation in the Macedonian language is one of the essential properties of the verb system. The category that forms the personal space in the Macedonian language is evidentiality. The meaning of imperceptibility of the verb l-form in the Macedonian language includes only the aspect that refers to the transmission of the information second hand by expressing an assessment regarding the reliability of the information that is transmitted. The use of the verb l-form in examples that express testimony can be related to the expression: admiration and irony. For the purposes of this paper, we will analyze only the meanings of the examples in which the verb l-form is used, which are most often used in the Macedonian language. The analyzed examples are of different functional styles.

Keywords: *verb l-form; type; Macedonian language; meaning; witnessed.*

Topic: *Philology*

**BALKANLARIN SON OSMANLI ŞAIRİ KUZEY MAKEDONYALI FETTAH RAUF
EFENDİ’NİN ŞİİRLERİNDE MEHMED ÂKIF - YAHYA KEMÂL VE NECİP FAZIL**

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ÖZET

Kuzey Makedonya’nın başkenti Üsküp’te Abdul Fettah Rauf Efendi (1910–1963) yıllarında yaşamış son Osmanlı şairidir.

Fettah Rauf, iyi bir eğitim almış, Üsküp’te bulunan Meddah Medresesi’nde müderrislik yapmıştır. Komonist rejimi tarafından inançlarından taviz vermeye yanaşmadığından dolayı bir bahaneyle tutuklanarak hapse atılır ve gençliğini hapisanelerde sürdürmüştür. Hapishanede geçirdiği yıllarda bile şiiri terk etmedi. Cezasını çektikten sonra Makedonya Devlet Arşivinde Osmanlı Belgelerini okumak üzere uzman olarak görevlendirilmiş ve bu görevde iken de vefat etmiştir. Abdül Fettah Rauf, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti’nin üç şairi Mehmed Akif, Yahya Kemal ve Necip Fazıl hakkında özel bir ilgi ve sevgi beslediğini onlar hakkında yazdığı şiirlerinde görüyoruz. Bu çalışmamızda yazdığı şiirleri üzere bir değerlendirme yapmaya çalıştık.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Fettah Rauf; Kuzey Makedonya; Mehmed Akif; Yahya Keamal, Necip Fazıl.*

Konu: *Philology*

MULTILINGUALISM, A CHALLENGE FOR MACEDONIAN INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Our state is going through a language revolution, namely new languages are trying to find their path into use after this stated being redefined as multiethnic after the conflict. This paper aims to look at some issues concerning putting in use the languages, besides the Macedonian one. Before some years, by Government decision, two institutions were formed for this purpose: Language Implementation Agency of RNM and Inspectorate for the Use of Languages, whose purpose is to implement and to inspect the use of the languages according to the language law. This paper outlines the language composition of the Republic of North Macedonia and briefly elaborates the Law on the Language that is spoken by at least 20% of the Citizens of the Republic of North Macedonia and the Law on the Inspectorate for the Use of Languages. Another interesting issue, which is also the core of this research paper, is the desk-research done concerning the use of languages, based on the data on website translations, which are expressed statistically. And the last part of this research paper covers the future potential challenges that lay ahead of the implementation of these minority languages in North Macedonia.

Keywords: *Language; agency; implementation; inspectorate; translation; law.*

Topic: *Philology*

ORTAK TÜRK DİLİ MESELESİNDE İSMAİL GASPIRALI ÖRNEĞİ

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ABSTRACT

Bu yazımızda Türk dünyasının, Rusya Türklüğü ile Müslümanlığının ve Kırım Tatarlarının öncü aydını İsmailbey Gaspıralı'nın hayatı, çıkardığı gazetelerden hareketle dil görüşleri, Gaspıralı'ya göre dil tasnifi ve ortak dilin mahiyeti, dilde birliği oluşturmaya yönelik yöntemler, dilde birlik hareketi önündeki engeller işlenecek ve bir değerlendirme yapılacaktır. Türk dünyasının o günden bugüne parolası, ortak amacı şeklinde dilden dile yayılmış “*Dilde, fikirde, işte birlik*” idealinin “dilde birlik” boyutunun olurları ve olmazları tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *İsmailbey Gaspıralı; İsmail Gaspıralı; İsmail Gasprinsky; Tercüman Gazetesi; Usul-i Cedit; Dilde Birlik.*

Topic: *Philology*

/+CAsInA/ EKİNİN MORFOSENTAKSI

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ABSTRACT

Türkçede ek kalıplaşması bilinen ve en eski metinlerden beri takip edilen bir gerçektir (Korkmaz, 1994). Bu çalışma; /+CA/ ekfatif durum eki, /+I/ üçüncü teklik iyelik eki ve /+A/ datif durum ekinden oluşan Türkçe /-CAsInA/ birleşik ekin morfosentaksı üzerinedir. /-CAsInA/, ilgi çeken ve pek kullanılmayan kalıplaşmış bir ektir. Literatürde /-CAsInA/ birleşik eki için “farklı özne”yle “ad-fiil ve sıfat-fiillerle kurulan zarf-fiil” yapan ek (Korkmaz, 2009: 1027-1029), “addan zarf türeten” ek (Doğan, 2014: 14), “isimlerden tarz bildiren zarflar türeten” ek (Öner, 1999), “durum gerundiumları” (“gérondifs de manière”) yapan ek (Sarica, 2012: 211), “isim unsurlarının üzerine” gelen ek (Özezen, 2018: 83) vb. denmiştir. Bu araştırmada, Türk edebiyatından 459 elektronik (.TXT) kitaptan oluşan şahsi derlem üzerine AntConc 3.2.0 (2006) yazılımının Linux sürümü kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, bu birleşik ekin hem isim ve isim soylu kelimelere hem de fiillere geldiğini göstermektedir. İsim ve isim soylu kelimelere geldiğinde, zarf yapar: *delicesine*, *haincesine*, *habersizcesine*, *gelmeccesine*, vb. Fiillere geldiğinde ise, gerundium yapar: *kezmışçesine*, *delirmişçesine*, *yutacakmışçasına*, *yalvarırcasına*, *saklıyorcasına*, vb. Elektronik derlemden çıkarılan örnek cümlelerde görüleceği üzere, fiillerde ekten önce /-mİş/, /-r/ ve /-yor/ ekleri gelebilir. Bu bağlamda, i- fiilinin kullanımı çok sıktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: *derlem dilbilim; birleşik ekler; eklerde kalıplaşma; zarflaşma; /-CAsInA/ eki.*

Topic: *Philology*

INTERTEXT RELATIONSHIPS IN “KASABADA GÜNEBAKAN” AND “ŞEFTALİ BAHÇELERİ” STORIES

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ABSTRACT

Intertextuality that first started to be mentioned in the field of postmodern criticism with J. Kristeva, based on the Russian critic Mikhail Bakhtin, originated in the 1960s. This theory is defined as the exchange between two or more texts, a kind of speech, dialogue format, joint association relationship or the presence of a text in another text is based on the principle that each text, open or closed, will bear traces of previously written texts, no text can be independent from other previously written texts. The concept can be perceived as a rewrite process in general. Dissociated parts from a new text are arranged to form an analogous whole.

Necati Mert, one of the writers of the Republic Period, dealt with the people in the face of changing social conditions and the shocks in the society caused by the changes in his stories. Even if his story figures come into conflict with their surroundings, they cannot influence their environment, they adapt to their environment. The story of “Kasabada Günebakan” in *Geceye Uçurulan Güvercinler* is one of these works. There are similarities between this text and story called “Şeftali Bahçeleri” in *Memleket Hikâyeleri* of Refik Halit Karay, one of the writers of National Literature. The author consciously or unwittingly created his text under the influence of another text. The references between Necati Mert’s story “Kasabada Günebakan” and the story “Şeftali Bahçeleri” of Refik Halit Karay who is thought to be the source of the text will be analyzed through intertextuality method in this study.

Keywords: *Necati Mert; Refik Halit Karay; Intertextual; Rewriting.*

Topic: *Philology*

ŞEFTALİ BAHÇELERİ İLE KASABADA GÜNEBAKAN HİKÂYELERİNDE METİNLERARASI İLİŞKİLER

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ÖZET

Özünü Rus eleştirmen Mihail Baktin'den alan, ilk kez J. Kristeva'yla postmodern eleştiri alanında anılmaya başlayan metinlerarasılık 1960'larda ortaya çıkmıştır. İki ya da daha çok metin arasındaki alışveriş, bir tür konuşma, söyleşim biçimi, ortak birliktelik ilişkisi veya bir metnin başka bir metindeki somut varlığı olarak tanımlanan bu kuram hiçbir metnin daha önce yazılmış başka metinlerden bağımsız olamayacağı, açık ya da kapalı olarak her metnin daha önce yazılmış metinlerden izler taşıyacağı esasına dayanır. Kavram genel anlamıyla bir yeniden yazma işlemi olarak algılanabilir. Yeni bir metinden alınan ayırışık parçalar benzeşik bir bütün oluşturacak şekilde düzenlenir. Yeniden-yazma genel olarak, hangi türden olursa olsun, önceki bir metnin, onu taklit eden, dönüştüren, açık ya da kapalı bir biçimde ona gönderen bir başka metinde yinelenmesidir. Yazar, başka yazarlara ait metinleri, o metinlere ait kesitleri yeni bir metinde dönüştürerek kendi metnini ortaya koyar. Cumhuriyet devri yazarlarından Necati Mert hikâyelerinde değişen toplumsal koşullar karşısındaki insanları ve değişimlerin sebep olduğu toplumdaki sarsıntıları ele almıştır. Öykülerinin merkezine Adapazarı'nı alarak gözlemlerini yansıtmış; insanları çelişkileri, çıkmazlarıyla eleştirmiştir. Onun öykü kişileri çevreleriyle çatışmaya girseler de zaaflarıyla çevreleri üzerinde etki kuran değil ona uyum sağlayan, boyun eğen yönleriyle yansıtılır. *Geceye Uçurulan Güvercinler*'deki "Kasabada Günebakan" hikâyesi de bu eserlerden biridir. Kahramanı uç bir kişilik sergilese de bir süre sonra direnci kırılır ve çevresine uyum sağlar. Bu metinle Milli Edebiyat yazarlarından Refik Halit Karay'ın *Memleket Hikayeleri*'ndeki "Şeftali Bahçeleri" adlı hikayesi arasında benzerlikler görülür. Yazar bilinçli ya da farkında olmadan metnini diğer bir metnin dokularıyla dokumuştur. Bu metin yazar tarafından çağının koşulları ve onun yaklaşımı bakımından yeniden yorumlanıp yazılmıştır. Bu çalışmada Necati Mert'in "Kasabada Günebakan" adlı hikâyesi ile metne kaynaklık ettiği düşünülen Refik Halit Karay'ın "Şeftali Bahçeleri" isimli öyküsü metinlerarasılık yöntemiyle incelenerek aralarındaki göndermeler ve bağlar çözümlenecektir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: *Necati Mert; Refik Halit Karay; Metinlerarası; Yenidenyazma.*

Konu: *Philology*

A VIEW OF ŞÜKRÜ RAMO'S POEMS IN *TOMURCUK* JOURNAL IN TERMS OF VALUES EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Tomurcuk journal has an important place in Macedonian Turkish children's literature. Tomurcuk journal had been published from September, 1957 until 2004. The main purpose of the journal is to contribute to the education and training of children. Addressing children of primary school age, the journal contains texts of different genres. The content is in line with the school curriculum. Cartoons, pictures, drawings and patterns were arranged in accordance with the developmental period and in order to attract children's attention. The journal gives the most place to the poetry as a literary genre. In addition, one can come across genres such as story, comic book, theater, essay, riddle-puzzle and joke.

Students and teachers who wrote the poems have an important place in the journal. Also, there are such poets as Şükrü Ramo, Nusret Dişo Ülkü, İlhami Emin, Necati Zekeriya, Fahri Kaya, Avni Engüllü, Hasan Mercan, Fahri Ali, Cahit Külebi, Nazım Hikmet, Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı, Tevfik Fikret, Orhan Veli Kanık, Fazıl Hüsni Dağlarca. This study is aimed to evaluate the poems of Şükrü Ramo in terms of values education.

Keywords: *North Macedonia; Tomurcuk journal; children's literature; Şükrü Ramo.*

Topic: *Philology*

ŞÜKRÜ RAMO'NUN TOMURCUK DERGISİNDEKİ ŞİİRLERİNE DEĞERLER EĞİTİMİ AÇISINDAN BAKIŞ

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ÖZET

Tomurcuk dergisi, Makedonya Türk çocuk edebiyatında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Tomurcuk dergisi yayın hayatına 1957 yılının Eylül ayında başlar, 2004 yılına kadar devam eder. Derginin asıl amacı çocuklara eğitim ve öğretim yönünden katkı sunmaktır. İlkokul çağındaki çocuklara hitap eden dergide farklı türlerden metinler bulunmaktadır. İçerik okul müfredatına uygundur. Gelişim dönemlerini dikkate alan karikatür, resim, çizim ve desenler çocukların ilgisini çekecek şekilde düzenlenmiştir. Dergide edebi tür olarak en çok şiire yer verilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra hikâye, çizgi roman, tiyatro, deneme, bilmece-bulmaca ve fıkra gibi türlere de rastlamak mümkündür.

Dergide öğretmen ve öğrencilerin yazdığı şiirler önemli yer tutar. Ayrıca; Şükrü Ramo, Nusret Dişo Ülkü, İlhami Emin, Necati Zekeriya, Fahri Kaya, Avni Engüllü, Hasan Mercan, Fahri Ali, Cahit Külebi, Nazım Hikmet, Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı, Tevfik Fikret, Orhan Veli Kanık, Fazıl Hüsni Dağlarca gibi şairlerin şiirleri de bulunmaktadır. Bu araştırmada Şükrü Ramo'nun şiirleri değerler eğitimi açısından incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuzey Makedonya; Tomurcuk dergisi; çocuk edebiyatı; Şükrü Ramo.

Konu: Philology

SOCIAL VALUES ANALAYSIS OF THE MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN *KARDELEN*

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ABSTRACT

Literature is a concept that can be defined by many people as a living memory that encompasses value and has various of meanings. Given that the educational value of literature is indisputable, it enriches the mind and humanizes the soul in providing knowledge, intellectual stimulation and emotional insight. Literary genres in children's literature used for educational purposes, should aim to provide children with a spectrum of national and cultural values. Children's magazines, as a literary genre, enhance significantly the belief in values in children embeded within their content; guide individuals in distinguishing between the right and the wrong, and understand the concept of belonging.

In our study will be examined Kardelen children's magazine, which was introduced to Macedonian Turkish children's literature in 2009 by the Publishing and Multimedia Unit “Divan”, part of the Association on Culture, Art and Education “Köprü”. As of 2013, the journal has been included in the education curriculum with the approval of the Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of North Macedonia and is used as an auxiliary material in the classes.

Herewith are going to be reflected and depicted segments of *Kardelen* Children's magazine, in terms of sensitivity with regards to the cultural heritage that constitutes social values, love of the flag, holidays, love of the nation, healthy life, respect for the Turkish flag and the National Anthem.

Keywords: *Children’s magazines; Turkish children’s magazines in North Macedonia; Kardelen magazine; soscial values.*

Topic: *Philology*

KARDELEN ÇOCUK DERGISİNİN SOSYAL DEĞERLER ÜZERİNE İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Edebiyat pek çok kişi tarafından çok farklı anlamlar yüklenerek, değer gören, yaşayan bir hafıza olarak da tanımlanabilen bir kavramdır. Edebiyatın eğitimsel değeri tartışılmaz olmakla beraber, bilgi, entellektüel teşvik ve duygusal kavrayış sağlaması açısından zihni zenginleştirir ve ruhu insanlaştırır. Çocuk edebiyatında, eğitim amaçlı kullanılacak edebi türlerin çocuklara birtakım milli ve kültürel değerleri kazandırma amacı gütmeleri gerekmektedir. Çocuk dergileri de bir edebî tür olarak, içerikleriyle çocuklarda değerler inancını arttıran, doğru ve yanlış ayırt edebilecek, aidiyet kavramını anlayabilecek fertler yetiştirmekte kılavuzluk eden eserlerdir.

Çalışmamızda, Köprü Kültür, Sanat ve Eğitim Derneği “Divan” Yayıncılık ve Multimedya Birimi tarafından 2009 yılında Makedonya Türk çocuk edebiyatına kazandırılan *Kardelen* çocuk dergisi incelenecektir. Dergi 2013 yılı itibariyle Kuzey Makedonya Cumhuriyeti Bilim ve Eğitim Bakanlığı’nın onayıyla eğitim müfredatına dahil edilmiş, derslerde yardımcı malzeme olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Araştırmamızda, *Kardelen* çocuk dergisinde, sosyal değerleri oluşturan kültür mirasını yaşatma duyarlılığı, bayrak sevgisi, bayramlar, millet sevgisi, sağlıklı yaşama, Türk bayrağına ve İstikâl Marşına saygı konuları tespit edilerek, incelenecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Çocuk dergileri; Kuzey Makedonya Türk Çocuk dergileri; Kardelen dergisi, sosyal değerler.*

Konu: *Philology*

PICTURES VS. DICTIONARY IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

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ABSTRACT

Economical developments have “obliged” (my emphasis) most people around the world to learn English in order to be able to take part in a century with a spread of information. As such English is either a second language (ESL) or a foreign language (EFL) in the curriculums of countless number of schools of non-English speaking countries. Teaching English to non-speakers of English is a challenge since it requires following the most appropriate approach for the best result. The first thing which should be taken into consideration when elaborating the issue of ESL or EFL is whether learners acquire or learn the language. It is very important to distinguish between these two terms since Krashen (1981) talks about conscious language learning and subconscious language acquisition. When teaching a new language, one should pay attention on promoting language acquisition instead of language learning. It is so because when learners acquire the language, they are concentrated on the language use i.e. on the message that is conveyed; whereas during language learning, learners are focused on the form of the target language (sentence structure, grammatical rules etc.). This research tried to prove that among many methods of language learning, such as using dictionary explanations, teaching vocabulary with pictures and illustrations helps in incidental vocabulary acquisition, which as a term represents the same as subconscious language acquisition. The present research took place at South East University of Tetova (SEEU) and participants were of different departments but grouped in three different groups. Their English Language proficiency determined their group. The target groups, aged 18-22, consisted of ten students each. They were of Elementary, Pre-Intermediate and Intermediate level of English. The research lasted for six weeks and it was carried during their regular sessions of English course. Since the experiment was carried in a real classroom environment, the target vocabulary topics used for the research were chosen from their students’ book *New English File*. The research was consisted of three phases. In the first phase, students were asked to complete a questionnaire. It consisted of questions regarding the vocabulary learning methods, mainly vocabulary associated with pictures. Their opinions were of high importance for the research since it would reflect their attitude toward the methods used in the research. In the second phase, they were engaged in the real activities done in real class atmosphere. Participants had the chance to use both methods while learning new vocabulary. As such they would reflect their achievements in the last phase of the research. In the last phase, at the end of the last session, participants took a quiz that would give more evidence and additional data about participants’ achievements. The main purpose of the present research was to prove that the method of pictures and illustrations associating the target vocabulary gives better results when compared with vocabulary associated with dictionary explanations.

Keywords: *English as a second language; vocabulary acquisition; pictures; illustrations; dictionary explanations.*

Topic: *Philology*

MEHMET AKİF ERSOY’UN ESERLERİNDE BALKAN İMGESİ

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ABSTRACT

Mehmed Ragif – Mehmet Akif Ersoy, 23 Aralık 1873 yılında İstanbul’un Fatih ilçesinde dünyaya geldi. Babası Tahir Efendi, Kosova’nın İpek şehrine yakın bulunan İstog kasabasının Suşiça (Sushitca) köyünde doğdu. Ailesi, Tahir Efendiyi dini eğitimi alması için İstanbul’a gönderir. Gördüğü medrese tahsilinde başarı kaydeden Tahir Efendi, tahsili ardından İstanbul’da kalmaya karar verir. Tahir Efendi’nin İstanbul’da aile kurduğu yuvada dünyaya gözlerini açan Mehmet Akif, aldığı tahsil, yürüttüğü çalışmalar, yarattığı eserlerle Türk Edebiyatı’nın önde gelen isimlerinden biri olur. “Sessiz yaşadım, beni nerden bileceksiniz...” diyecek bir hayat süren büyük üstada yaşam unutulmaz eserler yazdırdığı gibi Türkiye Cumhuriyeti “İstiklâl Marşı” yazarı şerefini de nail eyler. Ömrü boyunca tarihi geçmişe duyduğu sadakatle birlikte, yaşadığı dönemin olaylarına kaygısız kalmayan Akif’in eserlerinde diğer hususiyetler olduğu gibi Balkanlar’daki durum da yansır. Eserlerinde diğerleri arasında baba memleketi Rumeli’nin (Balkanlar’ın) durumu, Balkan savaşları, Rumeli’nin bir günde elimizden nasıl çıktığı acı ve isyankâr bir terennümle işlenir. Bugüne kadar yapılan araştırmalarda Akif ve eserleri değişik yönleriyle irdelenmiş, lâkin yaptığımız taramalar sonucunda özellikle “*Mehmet Akif Ersoy’un Eserlerinde Balkanlar*” konusunun irdelenmediği tespit edilmiştir. Bilim dünyasında ilk defa bu konunun ele alınacağı tebliğimizde, Mehmet Akif’in eserlerinden ve anılarından yola çıkarak Balkanlar’a bakışı incelikleriyle ele alınacak, o günün Rumeli’sinin hali ahvaline büyük şairin duygu, düşünce, tespit ve yaklaşımı incelenecektir. Bu verilerden yola çıkarak Akif’in eserlerinde aynı zamanda Balkan tahayyülünün ne şekilde yansıdığı analiz edilecektir. Tebliğimizde edebi tarih, edebi tahlil ve metin analizi metodolojisiyle ele alınacak hususa yakın mercek tutularak, konu değişik yönleriyle incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Mehmet Akif Ersoy; Safahat, Balkanlar.*

Topic: *Philology*

FROM LOGOS TO MIDDLE EARTH: THE MUSICAL CREATION OF A FICTIONAL WORLD

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ABSTRACT

The process of creation has been considered in many views, and has different explanations throughout science and mythologies. Taking a closer look into the creation of a fictional world called “Middle Earth” with the consideration of philosophical aspects will show how logos and music play a big role in Tolkiens creation of Middle Earth in the “Silmarillion”. Tolkiens creation of this alternative world is a combination that is ruled by logos and music, with both aspects combined together a new world was born that is united by logos. This study will analyze how logos influences the creation of Middle Earth in Tolkiens “Silmarillion,” what the relation of music with creation is in a philosophical aspect, and what its role is in Tolkien’s creation.

Keywords: *Tolkien, Silmarillion; Middle Earth, logos; Heraclitus; Pythagoras; music; creation; fantasy; philosophy; elements; order; contrast; universe; cosmology.*

Topic: *Philology*

ALMANYA VE TÜRKİYE’DE DİL DERNEKLERİ

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ABSTRACT

Dilin geliştirilmesine ve yabancı etkilerden korunmasına yönelik çalışmalar 17. Yüzyıldan bu yana Almancada *Spracharbeit*, *Sprachreinigung* ve *Sprachpflege* diye adlandırılmıştır. Türkiye açısından dil derneklerine bakıldığında süreci, 1851’de Mustafa Reşit Paşa tarafından kurulan Encümen-i Daniş’e ve bunun içinden çıkan *Cemiyet-i İlmiye-i Osmaniye*’ye götürmek gerekir. Bu derneksele oluşumları *Türk Derneği* (1908), *Türk Yurdu Cemiyeti* (1911), *Türk Ocağı* (1912) ve *Türk Dili Tetkik Cemiyeti* (1932) izlemiştir. Türkiye’de dil(bilim)sel tartışmalar sürekli *eski dillciler* ile *yeni dillciler* atışması ekseninde siyasi tarzda süregelmiştir. Almanya’da da dil tartışmalarında siyasetin rolü vardır, ama Türkiye’deki kadar bariz değildir. Örneğin Almancayı arılaştırma amacı güden derneklere karşı muhafazakâr dil dernekleri kurulmamıştır. Dil derneklerinin en önemli faaliyeti, yabancı olarak görülen ve kültür üzerinde tehdit oluşturan unsurlara karşı mücadeledir. Bütün dil derneklerinin ortak noktası İngilizceden dilimize gelen ve Türkçeyi kirleten sözcüklere karşı verilen mücadeledir. Almanya ve Türkiye’deki siyasetin dile bakış açısı tam terstir. Almanya’da muhafazakârlar Almancayı arılaştırmak için büyük çaba harcarken, Türkiye’de aynı işlevi muhafazakâr olmayan çevreler üstlenmektedir. Türkçenin yabancı dillerin istilasından kurtarılması herkesin görevidir. Almancada *Denglisch*, Türkçede *Türkilizce* veya *plaza dili* diye nitelenen bu kırma dil kullanımı ile dikkat çekmek isteyenler bu komplekslerini yenmedikçe anadillerine zarar vereceklerdir.

Keywords: *Turkish language; German language; language associations; language policy; language purism.*

Topic: *Philology*

Philosophy

ANTİK ÇAĞ'DAN YENİ ÇAĞ'A INSAN HAKLARININ GELİŞİMİ

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ABSTRACT

İnsan hakları kavramına düşünsel çerçevede bakıldığında özellikle Antik Yunan'da ortaya çıktığı ileri sürülebilir. Fakat bu dönemde insana insan olduğu için değer veren veya hak tanıyan bir düşüncenin olmadığı söylenebilir. Bu durumda insanın tek başına olduğunu veya site mensubu olduğu açıktır. Bu ifadeler dönemin en önemli iki filozofu olan Platon ve Aristoteles'in eserlerinde yer almaktadır. Hatta her iki filozofun düşünceleri özgürlük düşüncesini karşılaması noktasında sık kalır. Bu dönemin akabinde ise karanlık benzetmesinden dolayı bir karamsarlık hakim olabilirken aslında tam aksi şeyler ortaya çıkar. Çünkü Orta Çağ'da, kişinin devlet karşısındaki durumu ve bu noktadaki gelişimi iyi yöne doğru evrilir. Hristiyanlığın insan kişiliğine verdiği önem dikkate alınırsa insan vicdanının devletin baskısı altından ezilmesine müsaade edilmemiştir. Sonrasında insanın basit bir araç gibi kullanılmasının önüne geçilerek bir amaç halini almıştır. Bir bütün olarak bakıldığında Orta Çağ'ın insana değer verme noktasında İlk Çağ'dan ileri olduğu söylenebilir fakat özgürlük öğretisinin ve insan haklarının bu dönemde ortaya çıktığı söylenmez. Asıl gerçeklik insan haklarının modern bir sürecinin ürünü olduğu ve Rönesans dönemiyle birlikte konuşulmaya başlandığını ortaya koyar. Aynı dönem için bakıldığında İslam dünyasının tıpkı Antik Çağ ile Orta Çağ arasındaki ayrıma benzer farklar görülür. İslamiyet bu döneme kadar hiç görülmemiş bir eşitlik ilkesiyle inanlara çağın ilerisinde vaatler sunar. Yeni Çağ'da ise John Locke'a göre insanın doğuştan getirmiş olduğu hak ve özgürlükleri vardır ve bu haklar siyasi erkler tarafından korunmalıdır. Locke, siyasi iktidarın egemenliğini topluğa bağlı kılarak, üstün iradenin halk olduğunu belirginleştirir. Ayrıca kişiye tanınan bu hak ve özgürlüklerin kişinin maddi ve manevi noktada gelişimine katkı sunacağı kesindir. O halde, olması gereken kişinin hak ve özgürlüklerinin yaratılışı gereği, özgür varlık olmasına dayandırılmalıdır.

Topic: Philosophy

Political Sciences

POLARIZATION AND THE COLLAPSE OF TRUTHFULNESS, CIVILITY, AND COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Certain social virtues are necessary for the functioning of a healthy democratic society. Among these are truthfulness, civility, and inclusiveness. Without truthfulness, which is the elemental respect for truth and truth tellers and the corresponding intolerance for lies and liars, there can be no common basis upon which to build rational agreement. If each contending party is sealed within its own set of “alternative facts,” there no possibility of shared understanding, compromise, or cooperation. Civility is respect for those who disagree with you, that is, the assumption that they are honest and rational. If, on the other hand, contempt is our default attitude towards those with other views, meaningful debate is precluded and only mutual sneering is possible. Inclusiveness is a commitment to an open community, one the freely and equally incorporates the richness of human variety. A democratic society must be one that creates a community, a greater whole to which we all belong despite our differences. We cannot expect people to work for the common good, if they are excluded from that commonality.

Topic: *Political Sciences*

A CRITICAL OVERVIEW OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN ELDERLY PEOPLE'S LIFE QUALITY AND TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to argue that the introduction of the elderly into the world of technology is the key for a healthy and prosperous life for this vulnerable category. The disparity between older people's education and their transition into today's modern world creates a gap that leads to social exclusion (retirement), inequality, stereotypes (the presumption that elderly are limited), poverty, psychological implications (mental illness), and low quality of life in old age. We can create for them a right to educational assistance. The main stake of this paper is how could digital age create a world free of discrimination and marginalization? How does technology help older people live their lives more easily and be more involved and up to date in our digital society? What can we do to create educational and legal frameworks through public policies and unique procedures that will allow more elderly people to have access to the digital world? Lastly, this paper proposes a brief exploratory analysis of the literature review and descriptive statistics about elderly's life quality and the use of technology from a political, social, psychological, ethical, and philosophical point of view.

Keywords: *digital; education; elderly; technology; social media; lifelong learning*

Topic: *Political Sciences*

PERSPECTIVES ON SEAPOWER AND INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with perspectives on seapower, open societies and international systems, focusing on some of the fundamental trends which can be encountered in the emergence as well as the expansion of open maritime polities. The paper will thus look at the origins of open maritime polities, analysing the way in which they are always the product of a complex interaction of factors, involving geography, politics, and cultural choices, representing a path which brought both great risks and great competitive advantages. Open maritime polities will be shown to have consistently played an important role as both innovative and disruptive features of the international system from antiquity to the modern period. Lastly, a look at the Roman-Carthaginian conflicts in the Mediterranean will show the manner in which the sea and seapower decisively influenced the politics, culture, and strategies of both polities, whilst also affecting the existing international system. Approaching these aspects will thus point out some of the pervasive constants in the development of international systems, which would later contribute to the great Western maritime order of the early modern and modern periods.

Topic: *Political Sciences*

APPROACHES TO DEFINING POPULISM

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ABSTRACT

Populism is not a new socio-political phenomenon, but the influence of populist movements and parties seems to have grown in recent decades. It dates back to the late 19th century in the United States and Russia, to be a major player in Latin American politics throughout the 20th century and to return to Europe and the United States in xenophobic form in the late 20th century. Here we will look at the dominant approaches to its definition, focusing on the definition of populism as a discourse, a strategy, a performance, and an ideology. We will also briefly dwell on the reasons why populism emerges and its relationship with liberal democracy.

Topic: *Political Sciences*

ETHICS AND POLITICS IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

One of the most contentious issues in North Macedonia public opinion is the correlation between politicians and ethical principles. The topic addressed in this paper comes as a result of ongoing political developments that raise dilemmas as to how much the behavior of politicians is in accordance with ethical principles. The idea of raising this issue is based on how politicians carry out their political activity, take responsibility for their public actions and how they behave towards the sovereign during the performance of their mandate, always bearing in mind that in a democratic state politicians need to be more transparent towards citizens.

The main dilemma that arises in this research is whether politicians in North Macedonia are guided by ethical principles.

In order to reach up to more concrete data, will be observed the political processes which have attracted the attention of the public opinion, where it has been expressed the relation between ethics and politics. Apart to the observation method, content analysis also will be used as a method, through which particular cases will be analyzed that contain the correct or incorrect behavior of politicians in the Republic of North Macedonia.

Keywords: *morality; politics; ethics; communication; transparency; responsibility.*

Topic: *Political Sciences*

LEGITIMACY STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: AN ANALYSIS OF AL-HARRAH CASE

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ABSTRACT

The Case of al-Harrah was a battle fought at al-Harrah on 26 Dhu al-Hijjah 63 H./26 August 683, near Medina. The battle was fought between the army of Yazid ibn Muawiyah under the commandship of Muslim ibn Uqba and the people of Medina under the leadership of Abdullah ibn Hanzala, and several notable Sahabah, many of whom were killed in the battle. Finally the army of Yazid recaptured the city of Medina. Women from Quraysh and from Ansar were raped by Yazid's army and a lot of babies were born whose fathers were unknown, hence were named “children of Harrah”. After the battle of Karbala, it is the second most infamous battle of Yazid, and known as one of the Umayyads' major crimes. The aim of this paper is to understand the legitimacy strategies of rebellions as social movements from the neo-institutionalism perspective. So, this study focuses on the social order, actors and relationships between various groups and their leaders in terms of legitimizing and delegitimizing each other. To understand the phenomenon, data will be collected from archival documents such as verses, hadiths, historical documents and texts, and analyzed by using qualitative technics. Preliminary findings produced in that way will be presented at the conference.

Keywords: *legitimacy; social movements; battle of al-Harrah.*

Topic: *Political Sciences*

“REDEFINING THE POSITION OF TURKEY IN THE WESTERN BALKANS”

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ABSTRACT

Turkey and the Western Balkans have a specific relationship due to many factors including the long historical amalgamation, political integration and influence as well as substantial and vivid economical and social convergence. The fall of communism and the dissolution of Yugoslavia created a huge space for a serious Turkish come back via complex interdependency and systematic regional involvement. This enabled Turkey for having a better political visualization and a systematic involvement. After the 90s, internal political developments and states self-determination processes in the Western Balkans, on one hand, became a platform of interest for the Turkish foreign policy and on the other hand developed a natural position and created an active participant in the regional politics.

The latest changes and new developments in the Balkans and Western Balkans related to bilateral and regional (dis) agreements and internal political developments and the processes of Euro-Atlantic integration created a new reality for Turkey and reflected a need for changes in their approach, and a necessity for a redefinition of the Turkish methodology towards the political developments in Western Balkans. In this paper, I will focus to analyze the Turkish position in the Western Balkans by answering these research questions: What are the historical arguments for the Turkish legitimate involvement in the Western Balkans? Which methodology is used and what are the channels of the Turkish participation in the Western Balkans? What are the new developments in the Western Balkans that push towards a new reality for the Turkish foreign policy? And what are the possible challenges and future perspectives for Turkey in the Western Balkans? Both the states in the Western Balkans and Turkey have a common interest to remain in complex interdependency and deeper involvement and networking via the processes of Euro-Atlantic integration, energy recourse policies, and economic and social relationship, thus creating a new approach will enable Turkey to be visualized more vividly and will factorize substantially its presence and participation.

Keywords: *Western Balkans; Turkey, complex interdependency; foreign policy; Euro-Atlantic integration; energy recourse policies.*

Topic: *Political Sciences*

SOME ASPECTS OF LEGAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we deal with ideas related to legal and political philosophy, the relation between two disciplines, and explanations of the law as a part of politics. Debates associated with politics are very closely connected with the role that laws play in articulating public values. We note that a wide-ranging study of political institutions without attention to the law is incorrect. This article describes the importance of connections between legal and political philosophy for the academic understanding of social reality. We have a particular interest in the history of political and legal thought, and how they are connected with contemporary issues. Political and Legal Philosophy analyze the situations of having abstract political ideas and how to move these ideas to concrete policy proposals or actions. This paper deals with concepts of how to organize state institutional structures to achieve social egalitarian ideals. Political and legal ideals are very closely related to political decisions there are questions: which laws should be ratified what kind of decisions are made and what decisions mastered, what constitutional changes should be predicted, and what general structures for law reform should be adopted?

Keywords: *Philosophy; Ethics; Law; Politics; Society; State; Institutions; Ideals; Constitution.*

Topic: *Political Sciences*

HOW TO MAINTAIN RELIGIO-INSTITUTIONS: THE CASE OF ALMS-TAX IN THE EARLY ISLAMIC STATE

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ABSTRACT

Institutional maintenance as a critical question still indicates an attractive and untouched field for scholarly works although a little amount of scholars has tried to explain the process of maintenance in neo-institutional tenet. When taking into consideration religion and religio-institutions, the activity of institutional maintenance is more complicated and sophisticated since the field in this meaning has a divine character rather than mundane and/or abstract rather than concrete. By scrutinizing agentic efforts against rebellious activities from an (neo-)institutional theory perspective this study aims at exploring the process of maintaining religio-institutions particularly by using a qualitative inductive approach. In fact, institutional theorists accept religion -among others such as state, market, professions and family etc.- as an institutional sector which also produces strong institutional arrangements (e.g. halal, pray, zakat) in order first to provide and then to assure an earthly order, in turn a happy life after death to its proponents. Current study focuses on exploring the rationales, strategies of, and tools for maintaining religio-institutions by depending on a clear case -i.e. rebellion of Abu Nuwayra in an effort not to give alms and various attempts of Caliph (i.e. Abu Bakr) to maintain religio-institutional order. To this end, data have been collected from secondary data resources (i.e. archival documents such as verses, hadiths, historical documents and texts), and analysed by using qualitative data analysis technics. Preliminary findings produced in that way will be presented at the conference.

Keywords: *religion, religio-institutional arrangements; institutional resistance; agency; Islam; Islamic state; Alms-tax,*

Topic: *Political Science*

Psychology

DOMINANT VALUES OF CEBUANO MILLENNIAL GENERATION

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the Cebuano Millennials' dominant values, including its three subgroups: Early Millennials, Recessionists, and Gen Edgers. A total of 450 Cebuano Millennial respondents ages 18 to 34 years old participated from Cebu City, Philippines. The study utilized the Basic Values Questionnaire (BVQ) developed by Gouveia in 2003. Findings reveal that the Cebuano Millennials' dominant values were *survival* and *health*, which belong to the "Existence" values. As for the subgroups, both Early and Recessionist Cebuano Millennials consider "Existence" values as their most domineering, while "Promotion" and "Excitement" were their least domineering values. On the contrary, Gen Edgers only have one least domineering functional value that is "Excitement," which made them unique from the Early and Recessionist millennials. It appeared that Gen Edgers also value *religiosity*, which belongs to the "Normative" values. During the post-hoc Tukey-Kramer HSD Test, results reveals that the Early Cebuano Millennials are significantly different from Recessionist and Gen Edgers. This suggests that Gen Edgers and Recessionist have common experiences compared to the older subgroup, Early Millennials. Overall, Cebuano Millennials are practical given that they have prioritized satisfying their survival and health first.

Keywords: *millennials; values; early millennials; recessionists; gen edgers; Cebuanos*

Topic: *Psychology*

TYPE OF ATTACHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESILIENCE OF CHILDREN WHO LOST THEIR FATHER

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to identify the interaction between the type of attachment and the development of resilience in children at school age after having lost their father. The research was qualitative and semi-structured CAI was used for the type of attachment and the CYRM Interview was used regarding resilience. It is hypothesized that children with secure attachment will develop resilience and will easily withstand loss while those with insecure attachment will not develop resilience. Participants are 12 children aged 6-12 who live with their mothers. Target families were identified by the CSW in Prishtina and 10% of the children were selected randomly the findings of the study show that there is a high level of interaction between secure attachment and resilience development, while- there are no significant data that validate or invalidate the Alternative Hypothesis 2.

Keywords: *attachment; resilience; middle childhood; loss; parents.*

Topic: *Psychology*

LEVEL OF STRESS, ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND RESILIENCE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS DURING COVID 19"

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ABSTRACT

In January 2020, the WHO declared the outbreak of Coronavirus as a Public Health Emergency of international importance, the same happened in Kosovo. Public health actions, such as social distancing, isolation can make people feel lonely and can increase stress and anxiety.

The purpose of this research is to show the relationship between stress, anxiety, depression and the development of resilience of social workers in the period of pandemic.

DASS will be used to measure S.A.D (Lovibond, SH & Lovibond, 1995) and the ARM to measure resilience (Ungar, 2008,2011).

It is hypothesized that S. Workers who have developed resilience will easily cope with S.A.D, while workers who failed to develop resilience will be more vulnerable to S.A.D. Participants are 39 social workers of CSW Pristina.

The findings of the study show that level of SAD is in moderate extent and level of resilience is high.

Keywords: *Stress; anxiety; depression; resilience; Covid19.*

Topic: *Psychology*

SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY AND SUBJECTIVE HEALTH IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The democracy deficit of Albanian post-socialist society has preoccupied scholars who have been mostly focused on the nature of electoral results, the performance of democratic institutions and their accountability to proper management of the national economy. But research on citizens' satisfaction with democracy has overlooked how it affects their subjective health. The main purpose of this study is to examine the association between satisfaction with democracy and subjective health controlling for gender, age and education level. Its research question is: Does satisfaction with democracy associate with subjective health after controlling for gender, age and education level? Participants of this quantitative study are 1137 persons aged 15-75 years from Round 6 of the European Social Survey conducted in Albania during 2012-2013. Data are analyzed in SPSS, version 22. Results of simple ordinal regression and multiple ordinal regression analyses show that satisfaction with democracy made a significant contribution to subjective health after controlling for gender, age and education level. These findings are important for the Albanian government and the representatives of state institutions because satisfaction with their performance and accountability affects subjective health of the citizens.

Keywords: *satisfaction with democracy; subjective health; gender, age; education level.*

Topic: *Psychology*

Sociology

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT – CASE STUDY OF MUNICIPALITIES OF PRISHTINA REGION

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ABSTRACT

Communication is an important social process which influences people to have bridges between themselves, to avoid prejudices and society to have a social integration. The role of local government is important in relation to the community, because local government is the one that regulates the substantive issues of the community and the community through participation in public meetings gives important inputs for the development of democracy and the creation of active citizenship. In Kosovo, the system of local government is one-level and municipalities are the basic unit of local self-government. The community is considered as a group of citizens who have a common goal, a sense of social belonging and identity, as well as a social capital. The relationship between local government and the community is realized through communication, including: meeting invitations published on the official website of municipalities, community involvement in policy-making and decision-making, other public meetings, budget meetings, instructions from municipalities about the community about various petitions and initiatives, and others. This study aims to address the relationship of communication between the community and local government - a case study of the municipalities of the Prishtina region (municipalities: Prishtina, Fushë Kosovë, Obiliq, Drenas and Graçanicë) and the way of communication between the two actors. The research methodology has a quantitative character with a sample of N = 550 respondents in 5 municipalities of the Prishtina region. The results show that the source of communication with the local government is the community social networks, the municipal website and local media. Although, there is a decrease in community participation in local government public policies where over 56% of respondents state that they do not participate in public meetings. Some of the reasons for non-participation of the community in public meetings are: lack of community time, lack of timely information by the local government, long distances, and pandemic situations.

Keywords: *Communication; Community; Local Government, region; Prishtina.*

Topic: *Sociology*

A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON WOMAN AND DISASTER RELATIONSHIP

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ABSTRACT

Disasters that threaten the lives of people and cause loss of life and property have been continuing since the existence of humanity. Disasters cause physical, economic, psychological and social damages to individuals and societies as well as they also cause situations such as social inequality and financial losses. In particular, it is observed that disasters have more impact on fragile and vulnerable groups in society. Due to the factors such as the changing position of women from traditional societies to the present day, their social roles, gender patterns, status during disasters and future prospects, their defense capacities against disasters are more fragile than men. The aim of this research is to reveal the problems faced by women through studies conducted by addressing disaster and women-related studies from a sociological perspective. In addition, by examining the relationship between disasters and women, the status of women in disasters in our country and in the world, their position in terms of gender, and the comparison of adaptation to changing socio-economic or social conditions will be discussed. In studies related disasters in the world and Turkey, are referred to the importance of raising the awareness of society able to prevent or reduce damage caused by natural disasters. While it can be seen that many studies have been done about women and disasters abroad, domestic studies remain limited in number. In this case, to determine the impact on women in disasters in Turkey and in uncovering the fighting capacity can be seen as a major problem. The socio-economic conditions and gender perceptions of the disaster-affected regions determine the speed of the recovery stages of the affected population. It is important for women to have equal rights and opportunities with men, as a key to prevention in making societies more resistant to disasters.

Keywords: *Woman; Disaster; Vulnerability; Gender.*

Topic: *Sociology*

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE ACTIVITY OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN DETENTION CENTERS IN WESTERN ROMANIA

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ABSTRACT

As a result of the pandemic context that occurred at the beginning of 2020, detention centers in Romania have taken measures to limit the risk situations regarding Sars Cov-2 virus infection of persons deprived of their liberty, employees and other persons with whom they interact. These restrictive and preventive measures have had an impact on the activities of social workers in terms of interactions with persons deprived of their liberty, their relatives, interaction within the multidisciplinary team, as well as other social actors with whom social workers collaborate. This paper aims to explore strategies for adapting the work of social workers in detention centers in western Romania during the Covid 19 pandemic. Using a descriptive research design, based on the method of semi-structured interview, for social workers working in four detention centers in western Romania, the study aimed to identify the measures implemented in detention centers in western Romania to prevent the impact of the measures applied during the pandemic specific to the activities they carry out. The practical implications of this study are to expand the strategies for adapting the activities of social workers in detention centers participating in the study and in other detention centers in the country or in other countries, especially in the event of new pandemics. Other research may investigate whether the measures implemented during this period will be maintained in the future and in what form.

Keywords: *COVID-19; pandemic; detention centers; penitentiary; social workers; Romania.*

Topic: *Sociology*

IDENTITY CRISIS AS A CONSEQUENCE OF INFORMATION CIVILIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The development of new civilizations influenced the transformation of personal identities. With the advent of information civilization, priorities and ways of life change, and the cultural characteristics of different peoples permeate and shape. Due to the technological possibilities of networking people on a planetary level, the identities of different societies are becoming more visible and open. This created the possibility of forming or shaping the identity of members of different cultures, traditions, religions, attitudes, experiences. In the modern globalized world, the affirmation and identification of personality takes place between the national and the global. Within the national framework, a person has specific characteristics that influence the construction of identity. However, Western powers are producing global universal economic and cultural patterns that have expanded and established in the world. Consumer culture has become a global universal feature of all societies that influences the construction or shaping of identity. In the information civilization, virtual reality is increasingly an alternative to reality. Screening the world and being surrounded by digital effects is an important factor influencing identity. Under the influence of digital technologies and globalization, human identities become multiple, which can easily lead to an identity crisis, moving away from the original and unique features on which identity is built. The main goal of this paper is to consider the specifics of modern information civilization and the processes of globalization that lead to the identity crisis.

Keywords: *identity; information civilization; globalization; virtual reality; digital technology.*

Topic: *Sociology*

MAJOR AND MINOR GROUPS AND THEIR SOCIAL INFLUENCES

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ABSTRACT

Social groups can be understood in different ways, depending on which aspect we treat them. Putting aside numerical terms, we find many differences between them and understand their complex nature. Classification of these groups is done by considering different features such as ethnical background of the group, economic and social status in the society and so on. In every society, there are major and minor groups. For the majority groups, we say that they are regarded as a symbol for people of higher socioeconomic status or level and they have more influence in the society and, in addition, they represent the minority groups that also can have influence and be such as majority groups. Minority groups tend to be less remarkable in the society. They don't come the front much in comparison with the major groups. Those groups usually look for a recognition rather than changing the system. But, sometimes, minor actors can influence the course of events in the society. These groups are divided into several sub-sections as in the case of majority groups. In the cultural and social aspect, we find differences. In some cultures and societies, these two categories might take ethnicity meaning, and, in other categories, don't even mention these topics. In a way, these categories are taboos. These are examples of how these facts interact with these groups, major or minor. We find the answers to many questions about these categories in the various theories such as social categorization, relative deprivation theory and social dynamic perspective.

Keywords: *majority groups; minority groups; social influence.*

Topic: *Sociology*

THE CULTURAL IDENTITY OF THE ALBANIANS IN NORTH MACEDONIA AGAINST THE DIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

Cultural identity is a derivative of social identity and it is defined as mixture of the personal and cultural context within social action. Cultural identity refers to the context of social solidarity where the ideals of a cultural group, attitudes, beliefs and behaviour of group members are manifested in the same way by all members belonging to that group due to the solidarity they express with members of the group its own group. The subject in question will focus on the cultural identity of the Albanians of North Macedonia, the struggle to preserve the traditional Albanian values and to deal with the variety of different cultures that are being used in various forms. Given the coexistence of Macedonian Albanians with Macedonians and others, there is a risk to cultural identity, let's not say assimilation but an acculturation. Albanian aquaculture has started to take the place of Albanian culture or the fact that it is one of the legitimate horizons of national tissue.

Keywords: *cultural identity; diversity; acculturation; assimilation.*

Topic: *Sociology*

Sport Sciences

EXAMINATION OF THE DEATH ANXIETY AND TRAIT ANXIETY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

With the emergence of Covid-19 in December 2019, people live has completely changed. People have become unable to leave their homes within the scope of pandemic restrictions. This situation has caused various psychological effects on people. In the study, it was aimed to examine the death anxiety and trait anxiety states of university students during the pandemic. In this context, a total of 475 students, 275 (57.9%) female and 200 (42.1%) male, from various faculties participated in the study ($X_{\text{years}} = 22.22 \pm 3.62$). The trait anxiety part of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI FORM TX-1, TX-2) developed by Spielberger et al (1970) was used to determine the trait anxiety of the participants. Abdel-Khalek Death Anxiety Scale, developed by Abdel-Khalek (2004), was used to determine death anxiety states. Parametric tests Independent Samples T-Test and One-Way Anova Test were applied to the data obtained. According to the results obtained from the analysis, it was observed that trait anxiety ($X_{\text{female}} = 3,03 \pm, 67$, $X_{\text{male}} = 2,73 \pm, 65$) and death anxiety ($X_{\text{female}} = 3,23 \pm, 88$, $X_{\text{male}} = 2,68 \pm, 95$) scores during the pandemic process were significantly different in favor of women in terms of gender variable ($p < 0.05$). The other result was that individuals with chronic diseases had higher levels of trait anxiety ($X_{\text{chronic patient}} = 3,33 \pm, 60$, $X_{\text{non-patient}} = 2,87 \pm, 67$) and death anxiety ($X_{\text{chronic patient}} = 3,47 \pm, 87$, $X_{\text{non-patient}} = 2,96 \pm, 94$) compared to individuals without chronic disease ($p < 0.05$). Another striking result obtained from the study is that the participants who had previously caught Covid-19 did not differ from those who did not have the disease in terms of trait anxiety and death anxiety. Finally, sports sciences faculty students and students from other faculties were compared in terms of trait anxiety and death anxiety. In terms of trait anxiety scores, it was observed that other faculty students got higher scores than sports sciences students, but there was no statistically significant difference between the groups in terms of death anxiety.

Keywords: *death anxiety; trait anxiety; Covid-19; pandemic*

Topic: *Sport Sciences*

EXPLORING THE ATTITUDES OF THE STUDENTS MAJORING IN SPORTS SCIENCES TOWARDS THE TYPES OF DISTANCE EDUCATION ENVIRONMENTS DURING THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 outbreak has adversely affected many domains of life, from education and health to manufacturing and economy; the most affected field has perhaps become education. However, states have offered various solutions to minimize such adverse impacts on education. At this point, universities have enabled their students to continue their education via several distance education platforms. Nevertheless, due to different features and content, such platforms may have disadvantages, as well as advantages.

Ultimately, the aim of this study was to explore the attitudes of the students of a school of sports sciences towards the types of distance education settings. A total of 450 undergraduate students (female=186, male=264) from various universities in Turkey participated in the study. We used the "Attitude Scale for the Use of Distance Education Environments in the Pandemic" to determine such attitudes of the participants. The obtained data showed normal distribution; therefore, we compared the data using the T-test and ANOVA. As a result, we found that the students who received hybrid education in the pandemic ($X=3.07\pm.78$) got higher attitude scores than those attending distance education ($X=3.26\pm .87$). In addition, we reached those using the Blackboard online education platform ($X=3.19\pm1.07$) to have higher competence and motivation scores than those utilizing the Uzem ($X=2.55\pm1.07$) ($p<0.05$). The students using Blackboard ($X=3.49\pm.88$) obtained higher effectiveness scores than their peers using Zoom ($X=3.00\pm1.13$). Finally, the participants using Blackboard ($X=3.77\pm.91$) got significantly higher scores in the Satisfaction sub-scale than those using BigBlueButton ($X=3.22\pm1.28$). Overall, we can suggest that students had more competence, motivation, satisfaction, and effectiveness when using the Blackboard education platform.

Keywords: Covid-19; online education; sports student; university.

Topic: Sport Sciences

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